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62,67

Templin-Bradley's Seeds

IN WAR OR PEACE



4215. VICTORY GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

Every Victory Garden should include these six Vitamin-giving and appetizing vegetables. Round out the rest of your garden as you will but **ORDER 4215. Victory Garden Seed Collection**, consisting of 1 packet each of Perfected Detroit Dark Red Beet, 15c; Chantenay Carrot, 10c; Templin-Bradley's Red Bird Radish, 10c; Early Curled Simpson Lettuce, 10c; Marglobe Tomato, 10c; and 1/4 pound of Sure Crop Wax Beans 17c.

Total Value 72c, for Only 50c Post-paid

The Templin-Bradley Co.

Nation-Wide Seedsmen

5700 Detroit Ave. Cleveland 2, Ohio

1945

Our
69th
Annual
Seed
Catalog



Marigold
1358 Sunset Giants.
Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 30c.



Salpiglossis
1705 Dwarf Giant-Flowering Mixed.
Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 30c.



Carnations
2712 Templin-Bradley's New Giants.
Pkt., 10c; 1/16 oz., 35c.



Verbena 2051 Mammoth
Mixed. Pkt., 8c;
1/8 oz., 25c.



Asters 151 Early Beauty Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 30c.

SPECIAL COLOR PLATE SEED COLLECTION

2476 Collection, 1 pkt. each of 6 varieties of
flower seed shown on this page.

Value 68c, for 60c

Giant Snapdragons
45 Rust-Proof Maximum Mixed.
Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 35c.



Templin-Bradley's FINE LAWN SEED

- 4201 IDEAL LAWN MIXTURE.** A carefully blended mixture of the fine leaved, hardy grasses to produce a dense evergreen turf. 1 lb., 65c; 3 lbs., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.85; 25 lbs., \$14.25.
- 4202 SHADY NOOK MIXTURE.** A special mixture for shady places. 1 lb., 70c; 3 lbs., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$6.35; 25 lbs., \$15.50.
- 4203 QUICK GROWTH MIXTURE.** A mixture that gives quick coverage, yet produces a fine permanent lawn. 1 lb., 55c; 3 lbs., \$1.55; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.85; 25 lbs., \$11.75.



SEED

**Customers:
Please do not
use this space.**

The Templin-Bradley Co.,

Seedsman

Date _____

5700 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Gentlemen: Send me the goods ordered on this order blank, for which I am enclosing a Money Order (or _____) for \$_____.

PRINT
YOUR
NAME
PLEASE

(If a married woman, print "Mrs." and husband's first name and middle initial.) All members of one family should order under one name.

Mrs., Miss
or Mr.

FIRST NAME

Middle Initial

LAST NAME

St. & Number _____ R.F.D. _____ Box _____

Post Office _____ Unit _____ State _____

ORDER BELOW (Use Variety Numbers)[illegible]

Amount to Carry Forward

Money Saving Coupon

Use this Rebate Coupon when
you send in your order.

Good for 25c.

See Terms below.

GOOD FOR 25¢

**Toward payment on your
order if it amounts to
\$2.50 or More**

REBATE COUPON

As a special inducement to have you plant your garden with Templin-Bradley guaranteed Seeds we present this 25 cent Rebate Coupon to you, Free.

THE TEMPLIN-BRADLEY CO.

The difference between the value of this coupon (25c) and the total amount of your order may be remitted in cash, stamps, check or money order.
(If cash or stamps, send by registered mail.)

SAVES YOU MONEY

Only one 25c Rebate Coupon will be accepted on an order of \$2.50 or more.

**GOOD FOR
25c**

Toward payment on your
order if it amounts to
\$2.50 or More

ORDER—Continued

Use this Rebate Coupon when
you send in your order.

Good for 25c.

See Terms below.

THE TEMPLIN-BRA
Seedmen
 5700 Detroit Avenue,
 Cleveland 2, Ohio

Gentlemen:

I greatly appreciate
 for seeds which I am enclosing.

(Must be \$2.50 or more)

**Only one rebate
 coupon accepted
 on an order.**

Gentlemen:
I great
for seeds whi

I greatly appreciate the money saving offer of the use of this coupon as 25 cents in cash toward payment of my order for seeds which I am enclosing.

(Must be \$2.50 or more)

Name
 Street or R. F. D.
 Post Office State

The total amount of my order is \$.....

Detach here before mailing your order

[illegible]

Notice "Variety Numbers"

Our Guarantee

Our Guarantee We guarantee the safe arrival of all seeds you order from us, that they will be as represented and in condition to grow satisfactorily if planted and cared for properly. Any item or items not found to be satisfactory, will be replaced free of charge or we will refund the price you paid us for same if reported to us promptly. It is agreed that we shall in no case be liable for more than the actual price paid for items found to be unsatisfactory, if any. We do not guarantee fertilizers, insecticides or other manufactured articles.

WHEN DO WE DELIVER? SEEDS. All seeds will be shipped to you as soon as your order is received, as they are not affected by coldest weather.

WHEN TO ORDER

Order early. We fill orders in the rotation in which they arrive and promptly. Early orders always find a complete stock. Early orders help us spread out the spring rush, too. We do a better job, you get every item you order.

HOW TO ORDER

Please use the order-blank. It is easy for you to use and it helps us to do everything exactly right when we fill the order. Five easy steps:

1. Remove order-blank from the catalog.
2. Fill in your complete name and address.
3. List the seeds and other items you need. Left-hand column is for quantity you order; next column for variety number; next space for name of what you order; last column for price, and when order is completed, space at the bottom or on the back for you to total the figures.
4. Enclose your order and pay for it in the return envelope you received with the catalog.
5. The 25c rebate coupon is for use on the seed part of your order only. It does not apply on purchases of other garden supplies, which prices are net.

HOW TO PAY

Pay by Money Order or Check. In case you must pay by cash or stamps, be sure to register the envelope for safety.

C. O. D. ORDERS

The postal fee for collection on C. O. D. orders adds to the cost of your garden. In peace times we welcome C. O. D. orders, but for the duration we ask that you do not request us to ship C. O. D. It means standing in line at the Post Office for too long when we are so short of help. It is cheaper for you to send payment with your order.

THE TEMPLIN-BRADLEY CO.

The World's Best Seeds

5700 Detroit Avenue
CLEVELAND 2, OHIO

To Our Customers:

There **WILL BE** a National Victory Garden Program in 1945. Your participation, no matter how large or small your garden, will be important in the national results. I hope you will make your plans early.

Every pound of vegetables you grew last year contributed more than its retail value toward supplying civilian needs. It freed canned vegetables required for the armed forces here and abroad. Multiply the results from your own garden by the more than twenty million people who participated and you get an idea of the total tonnage so produced. Grow plenty this year.

Ration points on canned vegetables and juices will disturb everyone as long as the war lasts. The only safe position is to have plenty in your cellar when next fall comes. No ration points on what you produce at home. Let every inch of productive space in your yard work for you this year.

Plenty of money to buy food does not assure getting it if you do not have the points. You will be wise to keep vegetables out of the "Hard to get," or "Off the market," class.

About bulbs. We shall not list bulbs until the war is over, for production is now too uncertain to make an offer in January for delivery at planting time. This step hurts, but it will save you disappointment and you will appreciate them more when we again feel it safe to make an offer.

You may have flowers without bulbs. An assortment from our complete line of annual and perennial seed will keep your garden colorful and cheerful all summer. The British learned that flowers help keep up the morale and we are learning it too in this country.

We are proud of the war records of members of our staff and their families. As I write this, only one that I know of is hospitalized. One of our girls, a WAC Corporal was decorated in Italy by General Clark. Wish you could have been here the day it was broadcast! We hope those of your family are safe, wherever they are.

Now, the best of luck for this year's garden efforts.

Floyd Bradley
President.

POSTPAID PRICES

Catalog prices include delivery on all seeds and many of the smaller garden supplies.

WHEN DO WE DELIVER?

All orders will be delivered promptly. If your order includes both "Postpaid" and "Not Postpaid" items, the Postpaid items may be shipped by mail and the "Not Postpaid" items separately, but both promptly.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

In our headquarters here in Cleveland, we operate one of the most complete retail seed stores in the United States. A wide range of fertilizers, insecticides and garden accessories are on display for those who come to our building to do their garden buying.

If all of our many, many thousands of customers were located nearby, we could quote delivered prices on the heavy items like Fertilizers, Peat Moss and others. However, they are located in every one of the 48 states, and in a good many cases the transportation charges would be greater than the price of the merchandise.

For this reason, we print a separate catalog listing garden supplies other than seed, mainly for the use of our nearby customers. However, if any customer, anywhere in the United States desires a copy, one will be sent free upon receipt of your request, with the knowledge that you have to pay freight or express charges on all items in that catalog, if you live more than 50 miles from Cleveland.

The Templin-Bradley Guarantee

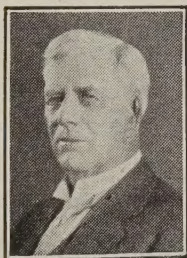
We guarantee the safe arrival of all seeds you order from us, that they will be as represented and in condition to grow satisfactorily if planted and cared for properly.

Any item or items not found to be satisfactory will be replaced free of charge or we will refund the price you paid us for same if reported to us promptly. It is agreed that we shall in no case be liable for more than the actual price paid for items found to be unsatisfactory, if any. We do not guarantee garden accessories and manufactured articles.

The
Templin-Bradley Co.
5700 Detroit Ave.
Cleveland 2, Ohio

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FB:B.



R. L. TEMPLIN
Founder



FLOYD BRADLEY
President



P. T. BRADLEY
Vice President



Home of Templin-Bradley Company

Only the best is good enough for Templin-Bradley customers

Official

U. S. Victory Garden Program For 1945

On November 28 and 29, 1944, a few days before this catalog was completed in preparation for the printer, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration conducted a Victory Garden Conference in Washington, to review the food situation and formulate a Victory Garden Program for 1945.

The situation had been clouded in September and October by news items and radio comments that a Victory Garden Program for 1945 would not be needed. This was traced to an inquiry made by an advertising agency in Washington as to whether or not a program would be needed. The man of whom they inquired, thinking only of optimistic guesses that the war in Europe *might* be over last fall, said that he thought a program would not be necessary.

The war did not end in October. The food needs continued. So when Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, addressed the Conference of some two hundred garden leaders from all over America who had been called by the government to decide the matter, he said in part,

"In view of the fact that our food situation is good, some people have been asking whether we should continue the garden program next year. To my mind, the answer is very simple; the answer is yes. I know that you are here to help us work up the broad outlines of 1945's program, and we welcome your help.

"About a week ago we announced the goals we are suggesting to the States for food production for 1945. These goals call for another year of full production. Gardeners on the farms and in cities will do well next year to equal their good record of 1944.

"For the war years the extra food produced by town and city gardeners might be looked upon as insurance—insurance that we will have enough of the health-giving fresh vegetables.

"In planning goals for food production we have had to face the fact that the price of enough may be temporary surpluses here and there, and these surpluses are often difficult to handle. But Victory Gardeners have done a remarkably good job of taking care of their own surpluses. What they could not consume fresh they have given to their neighbors or canned, frozen, dried or stored for later use.

"The Victory Garden Program is one of the finest illustrations we have had in this war of a job that civilians at home can do to back up the boys who are fighting. Working in a garden for an hour or two at the end of a busy day in office or factory has provided a wonderful balance wheel to millions who have worked day after day at war jobs with little or no vacation or recreation.

"With your help and guidance I feel sure we shall have another successful year of gardening."

With this splendid encouragement by Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, the Conferees were divided into groups to consider specific problems relating to building a Victory Garden Program for 1945. Group discussions lasted for a full day, recommendations were

prepared and brought before the entire conference for further consideration. This was followed by unanimous adoption of the following program.

1. "A national goal of 20,000,000 better Victory Gardens for 1945. Everyone who had a Victory Garden in 1944 should continue it in 1945.
2. "More attention be given by all existing Victory Garden organizations in States, Counties and Cities, to the development of garden projects directed by the schools—gardens cultivated by the school children on school grounds, on community plots and on home plots. The subject of practical gardening be given greater importance in the country's educational system and that educators generally be urged to give increased attention to the fostering of greater junior interest in gardening through the employment and training of teachers competent in the field of gardening.
3. "Continued sustained attention to home preservation of food by all approved methods, and that all possible co-operation be given by Government agencies through continued efforts to provide adequate supplies of equipment and materials necessary to the maximum cultivation of Victory Gardens and the maximum use and preservation of their products.
4. "Recognition of the accelerated trend toward the growing of ornamentals and that Victory Gardeners be encouraged to grow them without neglecting food crops.
5. "A unified policy by such Government agencies as Office of Price Administration, War Food Administration, War Production Board, United States Department of Agriculture, and Office of War Information concerning supplies, rationing details, etc., in the attainment of the 1945 Victory Garden Goal."

It was my good fortune to have been one of the conferees not only at this National Victory Garden Conference in Washington, but also at the one called by the United States Department of Agriculture in December 1941, just 12 days after Pearl Harbor.

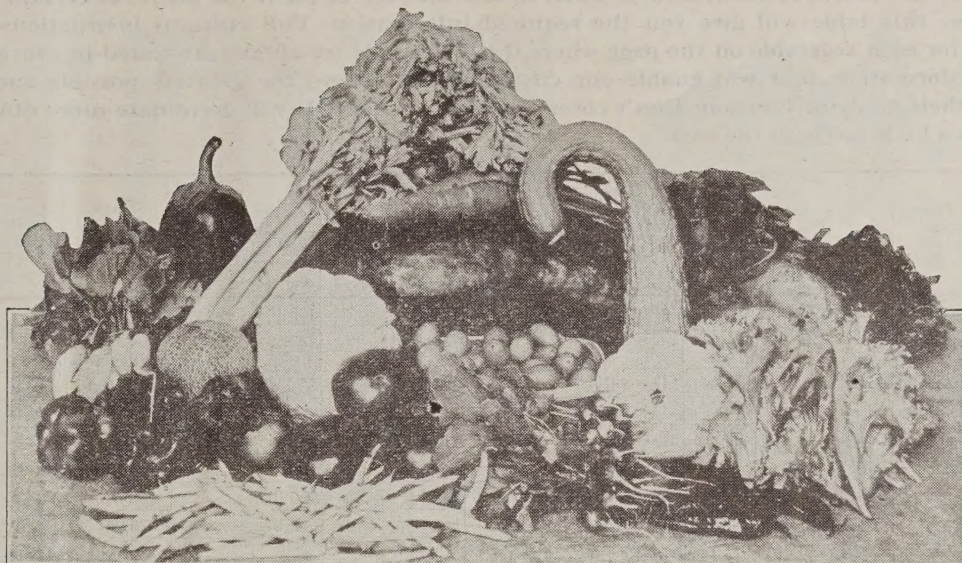
I can assure you that the need for Victory Gardens is vital for 1945. I know that no one little home garden alone will do the job of balancing food needs for **ALL AMERICANS**. But multiply the results in your own little garden by 20,000,000 and you immediately see the broader picture of what Victory Gardens can do. So you see that your little home garden and mine must be maintained if the food needs are to be met.

You will pardon the length of this information. I felt it justified in view of the misinformation that was circulated widely in the early fall of 1944 about 1945 Victory Gardens. Now that you know all the facts, you can proceed to make your plans with the feeling that you do know the true picture.

Aloyd Bradley

President.

SPECIAL SEED OFFERS FOR VICTORY GARDENS



To save you time and money, these collections have been assembled to give you the proper balance for various sized vegetable gardens.

Those of you who are turning from flower gardens to vegetable gardens to help the war effort, will find one of them just meets your space requirements.

Each packet contains full standard Templin-Bradley quantity and guaranteed quality.

The big saving to you is possible in that we are able to put them up ahead in large quantities before the season starts. *All prices are Post Paid.*

\$1.00 GARDEN

For Space about 20x30 feet

¼ lb. each of

3516 Bush Bean, Tendergreen
3521 Bush Bean, Sure Crop Wax
3700 Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam
3971 Peas, Hundredfold

1 Packet each of

3576 Beets, Detroit Dark Red
3596 Swiss Chard, Lucullus
3667 Carrot, Scarlet Nantes
3839 Lettuce, Grand Rapids
3918 Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
3944 Parsnip, Large Sugar
4003 Radish, Saxa
4016 Radish, White Icicle
4048 Spinach, New Zealand
4060 Squash, Giant Summer Straightneck
4137 Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

COLLECTION

4175 Total Value \$1.69
for \$1.00

\$2.00 GARDEN

For Space about 30x50 feet

½ lb. each of

3516 Bush Bean, Tendergreen
3699 Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam

¼ lb. each of

3521 Bush Bean, Sure Crop Wax
3537 Bush Bean, Fordhook Lima
3716 Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman
3971 Peas, Hundredfold
3974 Peas, Alderman

1 Packet each of

3576 Beets, Detroit Dark Red
3596 Swiss Chard, Lucullus
3616 Cabbage, Golden Acre
3667 Carrot, Scarlet Nantes
3685 Celery, Giant Pascal
3795 Endive, Batavian Broad Leaved
3839 Lettuce, Grand Rapids
3853 Lettuce, True Iceberg
3918 Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
3937 Parsley, Champion Moss Curled
3944 Parsnip, Large Sugar
4003 Radish, Saxa
4006 Radish, French Breakfast
4016 Radish, White Icicle
4047 Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
4048 Spinach, New Zealand

4060 Squash, Giant Summer Straightneck
4137 Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
4145 Rutabaga, American Purple Top

COLLECTION

4176 Total Value \$3.30
for \$2.00

\$3.00 GARDEN

For Space about 50x75 feet

½ lb. each of

3699 Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam
3971 Peas, Hundredfold
3974 Peas, Alderman

¼ lb. each of

3516 Bush Bean, Tendergreen
3517 Bush Bean, Green Pod, Plentiful
3521 Bush Bean, Sure Crop Wax
3537 Bean, Bush Lima, Fordhook
3557 Pole Bean, Kentucky Wonder
3716 Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman

1 oz. each of

3576 Beets, Detroit Dark Red
3596 Swiss Chard, Lucullus
4047 Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
4137 Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
4145 Rutabaga, American Purple Top

½ oz. of

3667 Carrot, Scarlet Nantes

1 Packet each of

3602 Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting
3616 Cabbage, Golden Acre
3674 Carrot, Tendersweet
3685 Celery, Giant Pascal
3761 Cucumber, Early Fortune
3766 Cucumber, Straight Eight
3795 Endive, Batavian Broad Leaved
3839 Lettuce, Grand Rapids
3853 Lettuce, True Iceberg
3918 Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
3937 Parsley, Champion Moss Curled
3944 Parsnip, Large Sugar
4003 Radish, Saxa
4006 Radish, French Breakfast
4016 Radish, White Icicle
4048 Spinach, New Zealand
4060 Squash, Giant Summer Straightneck

COLLECTION

4177 Total Value \$5.05
for \$3.00

\$5.00 GARDEN

For Space about 75x100 feet

½ lb. each of

3516 Bush Bean, Tendergreen
3517 Bush Bean, Green Pod, Plentiful
3521 Bush Bean, Sure Crop Wax
3537 Bush Lima Bean, Fordhook
3699 Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam
3716 Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman
3971 Peas, Hundredfold
3974 Peas, Alderman

¼ lb. each of

3557 Pole Bean, Kentucky Wonder
3566 Bean, Edible Soy, Bansei
3732 Pop Corn, South American

1 oz. each of

3576 Beets, Detroit Dark Red
3596 Swiss Chard, Lucullus
3944 Parsnip, Large Sugar
3996 Pumpkin, Small Sugar Pie
4047 Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
4048 Spinach, New Zealand
4137 Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
4145 Rutabaga, American Purple Top

½ oz. each of

3667 Carrot, Scarlet Nantes
3674 Carrot, Tendersweet

1 Packet each of

3602 Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting
3612 Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved
3616 Cabbage, Golden Acre
3685 Celery, Giant Pascal
3761 Cucumber, Early Fortune
3766 Cucumber, Straight Eight
3795 Endive, Batavian Broad Leaved
3831 Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna
3839 Lettuce, Grand Rapids
3849 Lettuce, New York, Wonderful
3853 Lettuce, True Iceberg
3872 Muskmelon, Sugar Rock
3918 Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
3937 Parsley, Champion Moss Curled
3989 Pepper, Harris, Early Giant
4003 Radish, Saxa
4006 Radish, French Breakfast
4016 Radish, White Icicle
4056 Squash, Acorn
4060 Squash, Giant Summer Straightneck
4088 Tomato, Cleveland Banner
4095 Tomato, Marglobe

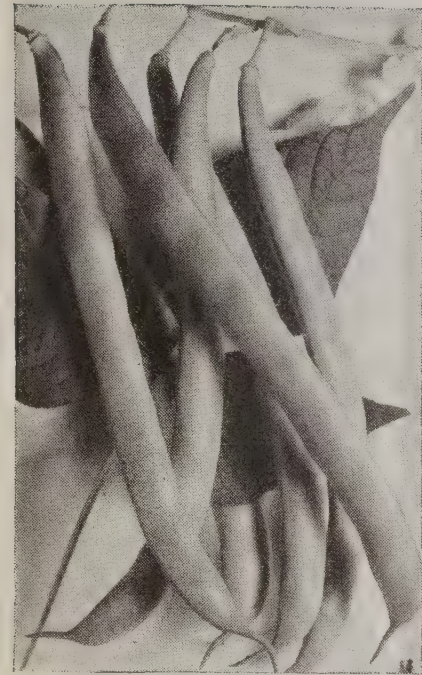
COLLECTION

4178 Total Value \$7.80
for \$5.00

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE

If you are in doubt about how or when to sow the seed or plant the plants of certain vegetables, this table will give you the required information. Full cultural instructions are given for each vegetable on the page where it is listed. We are always interested in providing any information that will enable our customers to achieve the greatest possible success with their gardens. Caution: Don't cover the seed too deep. It will germinate more quickly if only a little soil is on the seed.

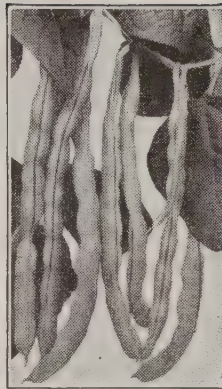
Name of Vegetable	Time to Plant in Window Box or Bed (In North)	Time to Plant in Open Ground Dates in Brackets for Second Crop		Seeds or Plants for 100 foot Row	Seeds or Plants for Acre	Days Until Ready to Use	Dist. Apart in row in inches	Depth pl't g in inches	Rows Apart Hand Cultivation	Rows Apart Horse Cultivation
		South	North							
Asparagus Seed		Fall or Early Spring	Early Spring	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	3-4 yrs.		½	18-24	30-36
Asparagus Plants		Fall or Early Spring	Early Spring	75 plants	7300	2 yrs. from 2 yr. plants	18	8	24-36	36-48
Bush Lima Beans	May 1st in Pots	Feb.-Apr. (Aug.-Sept.)	May-July	1 lb. 75 hills	65 lbs.	65-100	6-10	1	30	30-36
Pole Lima Beans	May 1st in Pots	Late Spring	May & June	¾ pound	65	75-120	12-18	1	30-36	36-48
Bush Beans		Feb.-Apr. (Aug.-Sept.)	May-July	1 pound	75 lbs.	45-75	3-6	1	24-30	30-36
Pole or Corn Beans		Late Spring	May & June	½ pound	30 lbs.	65-110	18-24	1	30-36	30-36
Beets, Table	March	Feb.-Apr. (Aug.-Sept.)	April-August	2 oz.	5-6 lbs.	60-70	2-3	½	12-15	30-36
Beets, Stock		Feb.-Apr. (Aug.-Sept.)	April-August	1 oz.	5-6 lbs.	70-80	4-6	½	15-18	30-36
Brussels Sprouts	March	January to July	May & June	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	120-130	12-18	½	24	30-36
Early Cabbage Seed	Feb.-March	Oct.-Dec.	April-May	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	110-130		½	30	
Late Cabbage Seed	Apr. 26-May 26	June & July	May & June	¼ oz.	¼ lb.	130-140		½		
Cabbage Plants		May-June	June-July	½ oz.	2 lbs.	90-100	14-18	½	30-36	30-36
Broccoli	March-May	March-April	May-June	¼ oz.	4 oz.	80-140	18-24	½	30-48	30-48
Cauliflower	Mar.-June 30	Jan.-Mar. (June)	April-June	¼ oz.	5 oz.	85-140	18-24	½	30-36	30-36
Carrots	March	March & Apr. (Sept.)	April-June	½ oz.	2-3 lbs.	65-120	2-3	½	12-15	30-36
Celery Seed	March			¼ oz.	4 oz.	125-150		½	12-30	36-42
Celeriac	April to May	Late Spring	May & June	¼ oz.	4 oz.	120-150	6-8	½	18	30-36
Chives	Feb.-March	Feb.-April	April-May	½ oz.	3 lbs.		6-8	½		
Corn, Sweet		Feb.-April	May to July	¼ lb.	12-15 lbs.	65-110	14-36	1-2	30-36	36-42
Cress, water		Early Spring	April-Sept.	1 oz.	2-3 lbs.	35-50	4-8	½	15	
Cucumbers	April in Pots	Feb. & Mar. (Sept.)	April-July	½ oz.	2 lbs.	60-85	48-72	1-2	48	48-72
Cucumbers Pickle		Feb. & Mar. (Sept.)	April-July	½ oz.	2 lbs.	55-80	48-72	1-2	48	48-72
Egg Plant	March	Feb.-April	April & May	¼ oz.	4 oz.	120-160	18-24	½	30	36-42
Endive	March	Feb.-April	April (July)	½ oz.	3 lbs. 40,000 pl't's	75-100	8-10	½	12-15	
Herbs		Feb.-May	April & May	½-1 oz.			6-18	½	15-18	30-36
Kale		Oct.-February	Mar. & Apr. (Aug.-Sept.)	½-1 oz.	3 lbs.	60-70	2-4	½	15-18	30-36
Kohlrabi	March	Sept.-March	March-May	½ oz.	4 lbs. 25,000 pl't's	66-85	6-8	½	15-18	30-36
Lettuce Seed, Loose	March-April	Sept.-March	March-Sept.	¼-½ oz.	3 ½ lbs.	65-100		¼	12-15	
Lettuce Seed, Head	March-April	Sept.-March	March-Aug.	½ oz.	2-3 lbs.	70-110		¼	12-15	
Lettuce Plants		Sept.-March	April-Sept.	150-200	45-50,000	42-80	6-8		12-15	30-36
Leeks		May-Sept.	March-May	½-1 oz.	4 lbs.	120-140	6-10	½	15-18	30-36
Melon, Musk Seed	March	Feb.-April	April-June	½ oz.	2-3 lbs.	95-120	48-72	1-1 ½	48-72	48-72
Melon Potted Pl'ts	April			25 plants	1,500-2,000	65-85	48-72		48-72	48-72
Melon, Water		March-May	May & June	1 oz.	4-6 lbs.	100-140	72-90	1-2	72-90	72-90
Mustard		Fall or Early Spring	Mar.-May (Sept.)	¼-½ oz.	2-5 lbs.	60-72	1-3	½	12-15	
Onion Seed, Sets		Feb.-April	April-May	1-2 lbs.	50-60 lbs.	120-130		½-1	12-15	
Onion Seed, Large	Mar. & Transp.	Oct.-March	April-May	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	90-130	2-3	½-1	12-15	
Onion Sets		Early Spring	Fall & Feb.-May	1-2 lbs.	6-12 bushels	40-60	2-3	1	12-15	
Okra		Feb.-April	May & June	¼-½ oz.	4-6 lbs.	120-150	18-24	2	24	30-36
Parsley		Sept.-May	Sept. & Early Spring	½ oz.	2-3 lbs.	70-100	3-6	¼	12-15	30
Parsnips		Feb.-April	April & May	½-1 oz.	5-6 lbs.	130-160	5-12	½	12-15	30-36
Peas, Early		Sept.-April	March-April	1-2 lbs.	120-180 lbs.	60-80	2	2-3	15-24	30-36
Peas, Late		Sept.-April	April & May	1-2 lbs.	120-180 lbs.	75-90	2	2-3	15-36	30-36
Peppers	April-May	Early Spring	May & June	50 plants ¼ oz.	4 oz.	135-160	18-24	½	24-36	30-36
Potatoes, Irish		January-April	March-June	10 lbs.	10-12 bushels	75-130	12-14	4	24-36	30-36
Potatoes, Sweet	Apr. 15-May 5	April & May	May & June	75-100 plants	18,000 plants	120-140	12		30	30-36
Pumpkins		April & May	May-July	1 oz. 25 hills	3 lbs.	140-160	72-86	1	96	96
Radish	March	Sept.-April	March-Sept.	1 oz.	8-10 lbs.	25-50	2-3	1	12-15	
Radish, for Winter			Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	6-7 lbs.	40-60	2-6	1	12-15	30
Rutabaga		August & Sept.	July & Aug.	½ oz.	1-3 lbs.	75-80	3-6	1	12-15	30-36
Rhubarb		Feb.-April	Fall or Early Spring	½ oz.	3,650 plants	2 years	36-40	Crowns 3	36-48	48
Salsify		Feb.-May	Early Spring	1 oz.	6-8 lbs.	125-160	3-5	1	12-15	30-36
Spinach		Sept.-Feb.	Sept. or Early Spring	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	60-75	2-3	1	12-15	
Swiss Chard	March	Mar.-Sept. 1st	April-July	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	60-75	18-24	1-2	24-30	30-36
Squash Bush		Spring	April-June	1 oz. 40 hills	4-5 lbs.	60-120	48	1-2	48-72	48-72
Squash Vining		Spring	April-June	1 oz. 15-20 hills	3-4 lbs.	75-140	96	1-2	72-96	96
Tomato Seeds	March-Apr.	Dec.-March		1 Pkt.	2-3 oz. Staked 5,000	90-140		½		
Tomato Plants		April, May, Aug.	May & June	30-40	to 10,000 Flat 4,000	60-90	24-48		24-48	36-48
Turnips		Aug.-Oct.	April (July)	½-1 oz.	1 ½-3 lbs.	50-75	3-4	½	12-15	



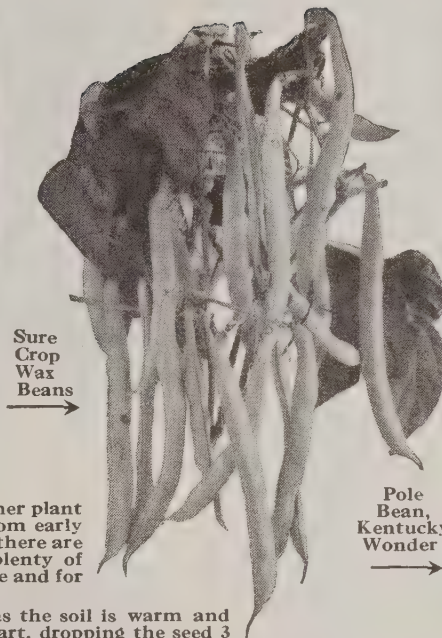
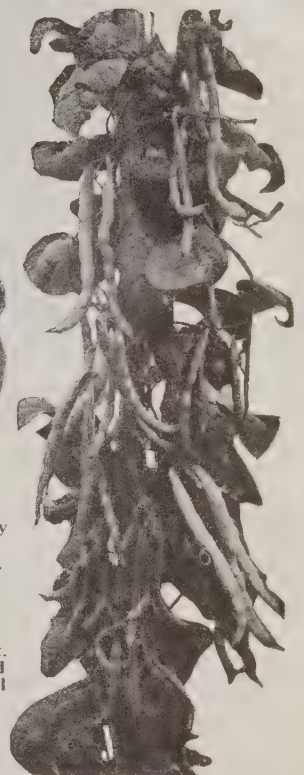
Bean, Dwarf Green Plentiful



Improved Golden



Full Measure

Sure
Crop
Wax
BeansPole
Bean,
Kentucky
Wonder

Beans

To have plenty of Beans throughout the summer plant both early and late varieties every two weeks from early spring through the summer, just as long as there are 45 days left before frost. This will give you plenty of the luscious health-giving Beans for your table and for canning from early summer to late fall.

Culture—Make your first planting as soon as the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, dropping the seed 3 to 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly but not when the vines are wet. One pound of beans (except Limas) should plant a 100 foot row, 90 pounds will be required for an acre of ground. Bush Lima Beans, one pound will plant 75 hills and 40 pounds will plant an acre.

Asparagus

- 3501 MARY WASHINGTON.** Best of the newly developed Rust Proof varieties. A selection from Martha Washington, produces large straight tender green stalks of excellent quality. One ounce should sow a 60 foot row and produce 200 to 300 plants. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; Lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf Green Pod Beans

- 3507 BURPEE'S STRINGLESS.** (Round Pod). Most popular of the round podded. Early, very productive, tender, fleshy and free from strings. Ready in 50 days. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.
- 3508 EARLY BOUNTIFUL.** Best flat-podded stringless variety. 7 inches long, stout, flat and nearly stringless. Light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy, productive. Fine quality. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3509 GIANT STRINGLESS.** (Round Pod) Similar to Burpee's Stringless, but longer, straighter and lighter green. Exceedingly productive. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.
- 3510 FULL MEASURE.** (Round Pod) One of the best varieties. Yields large quantities (even more than Tendergreen) of fine-grained, large, dark green tender pods. Very good table quality. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3516 TENDERGREEN.** (Round Pod). If you want a wonderfully delicious early Snap Bean, plant Tendergreen. It is long, round, tender, meaty, light green and the finest flavor. Our customers friends tell us it is the best Bean they ever ate. It matures early and the vines are exceptionally strong and vigorous. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3517 GREEN POD PLENTIFUL.** A new variety similar to Bountiful but superior in several ways. Pods are longer, slightly thicker, darker green more tender and notably better in flavor. Plentiful is two or three days later than Bountiful furnishing the first picking in about 50 days from planting. Pods long, straight and stringless. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

Dwarf or Bush Lima

- 3536 NEW WONDER or Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.** The recognized standard of Bush Lima Bean quality. Large robust, compact, plants; productive. Pods uniformly large, in clusters, maturing in midseason. Large flat Beans of superior quality. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3537 FORDHOOK.** Ideal for productiveness and disease resistance, bears large pods in clusters of 4 to 6 well above the ground. Potato Lima type, large, thick and handsome. Early, ready to eat in 75 to 80 days, yet produce over a long period. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3538 HENDERSON'S EARLY.** The earliest of all Lima Beans. By planting it, gardeners in even the northernmost States, can enjoy Limas from their own gardens. Pods are small but borne so plentifully that the yield is large. Beans of excellent flavor. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

Dwarf Wax Pod Beans

- 3521 SURE CROP WAX.** (Oval Round Pod). One of the best black seeded varieties. Early tender pods 5½ to 6½ inches long, nearly straight and "sure cropper." ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3523 IMPROVED GOLDEN.** (Flat Pod). Straight, very broad, thick, fleshy and stringless. An early abundant cropper. It is a greatly improved strain of the old style Golden Wax. It will pay you to plant this strain of Golden Wax. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.
- 3528 PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.** (Round Pod). Best black-seeded wax variety. Early. Large, 6½ to 7 inches long, straight and entirely stringless. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.
- 3529 ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX or Brittle Wax.** An excellent variety that deserves much attention. Handsome pods 5 to 6 inches long, bright, rich yellow in color and absolutely stringless. Hard to equal. Tender, fleshy, yet brittle pods are of the finest quality and are freely produced. Seeds white with brownish-black eye. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

Pole Lima Beans

- 3546 KING OF THE GARDEN.** A favorite with gardeners because of the great size of pods, which contain 4 to 5 very large fine quality green beans. The vines produce continually until killed by frost. Large white. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.



Bush Lima Bean "Baby Potato"

A Silver Medal Winner

- 3539 BABY POTATO BUSH LIMA.** Winner of the Silver Medal in the 1940 All-America Selections, this fine new Bush Lima is early and prolific. Its small beans of the Potato Lima type are attractive, bright green, thick and of the delicious Fordhook flavor. Bush grows 12 to 16 inches tall, pods quite large and very freely produced. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

Pole Beans

Culture—Same as Bush Lima Beans except that they must be provided with something to climb upon. If planted in hills, poles will answer the purpose, or if planted in rows a continuous wire or heavy twine trellis is good. Pole Beans yield many more pods per plant than dwarf varieties. One pound will plant 100 hills.

- 3557 KENTUCKY WONDER or Old Homestead.** The most satisfactory green podded Pole Bean. Early, wonderfully prolific, bearing continually until frost. Long pods in clusters. May be planted with corn. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.
- 3563 KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.** One of the earliest and most productive. 8 inches long, thick, fleshy and brittle. Light yellow. seed chocolate brown. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3562 YARD LONG.** Asparagus Bean. Interesting European Novelty. Slim, round edible pods, 2 to 3 feet long. Pkt. 10c.

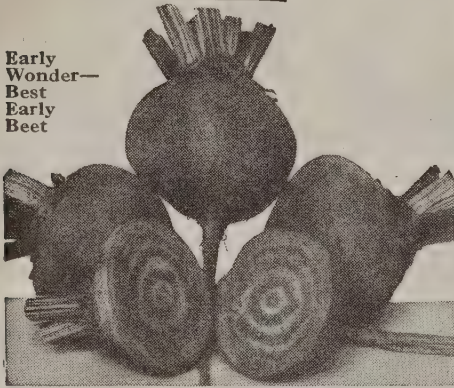
Edible Soy Beans

After several years selection and development of Soy Beans varieties, varieties have been found that are eminently well suited to table use. They have a very high nutritive value being high in vitamin content and very high in protein and fat. The beans are delicious when picked in the green stage and cooked similar to lima beans. The dry beans are excellent when baked and are also delicious when roasted as a nut.

- 3566 SOY BEAN BANSEL.** One of the best varieties for table use and well adapted to growing in the northern states. Plants are erect about two feet tall and very prolific. Beans are elliptical, glossy yellow and of very pleasing flavor. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.
- 3565 SOY BEAN HOKKAIDO.** A very fine mid-season variety with large gray pods freely produced on upright plants of medium height. The beans are large almost round of yellowish color and are equally desirable used green or dried. This variety has a delightful nutty flavor. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

Field or Baking Beans

- 3552 EARLY MARROW PEA BEAN or White Navy Bean.** One of the best for dry beans, these are of especial fine flavor for baking. Of easy growth, heavy yielding and of high nutritive value. ¼ lb. 12c; Lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 95c.
- 3555 WHITE MARROW.** Large, plump, oval-shaped, white beans for baking. Vigorous vines that are very productive of the highest quality beans. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.
- 3553 WHITE KIDNEY.** Royal Dwarf. Large upright plants, plenty of dark green pods, about 6 inches long. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped and excellent quality. Use green, shelled or dry. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.
- 3554 RED KIDNEY.** Like White Kidney except the beans are deep red. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

Early Wonder—
Best
Early
Beet

Beets

Grow your own beets. Root crops give more food value for the space occupied than any other vegetable. Beets are the most popular of all root crops. Beets may be stored for winter use. Best of all, the small beets pulled and used soon after, are much sweeter and more tender than any you could buy. Try some buttered tender baby beets from your own garden this year. Make at least two plantings of beets so that you have plenty for early use and for winter storage as well.

Table Beet Culture. Beets like well enriched moist soil. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin out to stand 4 inches apart. First sowing may be made as early as the soil is in workable condition, later plantings up to July 1st. One ounce should sow a 50 to 75 foot row, 5 to 6 pounds an acre. Packets of the standard varieties will contain about 1/4 ounce.

3576 DETROIT DARK RED. The most popular of all Beets. Beautiful appearance on the table or bunched for market, as it retains its deep red color. Big cropper with small upright tops, permitting close planting. Roots globe-shaped. Skin and flesh, dark blood-red with very little lighter zoning. Excellent winter keeper. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.05; Lb. \$3.25.

3578 PERFECTED DETROIT. All-America. An improved strain with which we are coming close to perfection in uniformity of size and shape of roots and extreme depth of color. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; Lb. \$3.75.

3571 EARLY WONDER. A fine Beet for extra early or very late planting as it produces edible roots quickly. Slightly more rounded than Crosby's Egyptian. Color of flesh is deep red, zoned with lighter red. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.15.

3573 CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. Improved strain. The standard for early market. Roots flattened globe-shaped. Skin deep red, flesh slightly zoned. Suitable for the most critical market gardeners planting. Much extra work has been done on this to perfect uniformity in shape and color of roots. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.15.

3581 OHIO CANNER. All-America. A beet that has been especially developed to meet the exacting demands of the canner and which therefore makes an unusually fine home garden variety. Roots very round and uniform and with small tops. Flesh tender, extremely dark red, retaining its color after canning. Slower in growth than Detroit so gives a long period of use in the home garden. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.20; Lb. \$3.75.

Mange Beets for Poultry and Stock

One ounce of seed should sow a 75 to 100 foot row. 5 to 6 pounds an acre.

3586 MAMMOTH LONG RED. Heaviest yielding of all Mangels, often 2 1/2 feet long and very heavy. Grows half out of the ground, easy to harvest. Oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 65c; Lb. \$2.15.

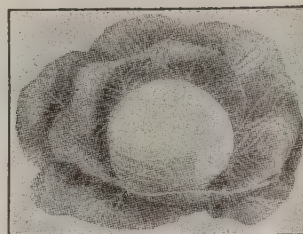
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET, See Page 15.

Broccoli

All restaurants and more homes now serve Broccoli because it has more delicate flavor and easier to grow than its cousin, Cauliflower. An excellent late summer and fall crop. Both heads and leaves near them are tender and palatable.

3601 LARGE WHITE. Large white compact heads, tender and of delicate Cauliflower flavor. Grow like Cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 55c; Oz. \$2.00.

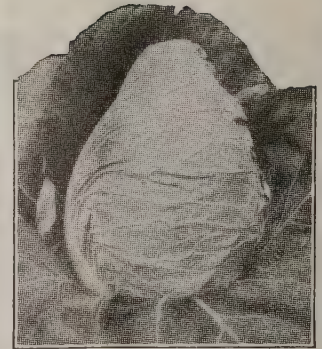
3602 ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. A distinct variety. Like Asparagus, it is very tasty. Grows quickly, producing a bluish-green head in about 90 days. After the head is removed the plant produces branches bearing smaller terminal heads, which may also be used. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

Detroit
Dark
Red

Copenhagen Market



Drumhead Savoy



Early Jersey Wakefield



Chihli Cabbage

Cabbages Selected Strains

In Cabbage seed, the best is the cheapest in the long run. Therefore, we offer only the highest quality that it is possible to obtain from the most reliable growers, super strains that cost real money to produce and maintain.

Culture—Sow the seed of early varieties in hot beds or boxes indoors in February and March, transplanting to the open ground in April and May at which time seed of the mid-season varieties may be sown for later transplanting. Seed of the late varieties should be sown in good garden ground early in May and transplanted later. Cabbage should stand 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart. Cabbage should be thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. An ounce should produce about 2,500 plants, 1/4 lb. enough for one acre.

Early Cabbages

3617 EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Most popular of the pointed heads. Forms edible head very early, about the same as Golden Acre in season. Absence of large outer leaves allows close planting. Pleasing flavor, distinct from the round head varieties and we strongly recommend it for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c; Oz. 65c.

3616 GOLDEN ACRE. Earliest round headed variety, forming one week earlier than Copenhagen market. Absence of large outer leaves permits close planting. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c; Oz. 65c.

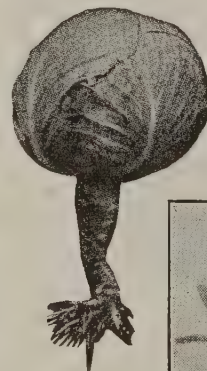
3619 COPENHAGEN MARKET. The standard early round variety, little later than Wakefield, but much larger and heavier. Heads averaging 8 to 10 lbs. each. Compact habit, few outer leaves permits close planting. Very profitable. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 70c.

Disease Resistant Cabbage

In sections where Cabbage "Yellows" is damaging, it pays to plant strains bred for disease resistance. The seed of the two disease-resistant varieties listed below, is gathered from plants grown on diseased soil and which proved immune.

3623 MARION MARKET. Early. The disease-resistant Copenhagen Market. A few days later, otherwise has all the good points of that variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 70c.

3629 WISCONSIN NO. 8 HOLLANDER. Late. A disease-resistant strain of the popular Hollander. Being slightly larger and more leafy than the parent. Heads round, somewhat flattened and more solid, splendid keeping qualities. Practically 100% immune. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

Danish
Ballhead
CabbageItalian
Green
Sprouting
Broccoli

Late Cabbages

3626 DANISH BALLHEAD. For quality, no other winter Cabbage equals Ballhead. It is a sure header, very heavy, solid and fine grained. Always brings the highest market prices. One of the best keepers, coming out of the pit in March or April fresh and solid. This is the short stemmed strain which is considered the most desirable. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

3641 DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Leaves finely curled, heads solid. If you have never grown Savoy Cabbage, try it this year. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

3628 PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. Probably more largely grown than any other late variety, because everybody knows it is always reliable. Uniform, large flattened heads of fine quality and a good keeper. Largely grown to supply Kraut factories. Beats all others in tonnage per acre. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

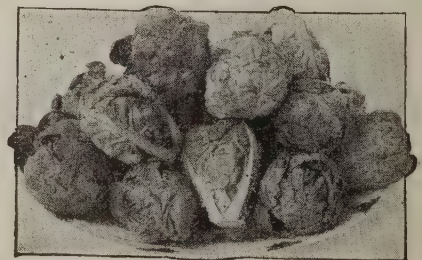
Chinese Cabbage

While not a true Cabbage, this vegetable is as easily grown as the true cabbage, and is considered by many superior in quality. It resembles celery to some extent in its habits of growth as well as in flavor. Much esteemed for salads. Sow either early for spring crop or in late summer for fall crop.

3648 CHIHLI. Long slender head 15 inches tall, solid and crisp, self-folding, and hearts well blanched, tender and sweet. Early and very sure heading. Superior to Pe-Tsai. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.

Red Cabbages

3637 MAMMOTH RED ROCK. Late. Largest Red Cabbage. Deep red at the heart. Large, vigorous plant, very hardy with medium length stem. A favorite for coldslaw. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.



Brussels Sprouts

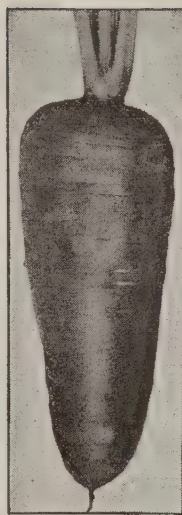
3612 LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Small heads of delicious quality are abundantly produced along the stem, the plants growing about 2 ft. high. Cultivate same as late Cabbage. Produces tender little heads from October to December. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.60.



Danvers Half-Long Carrot



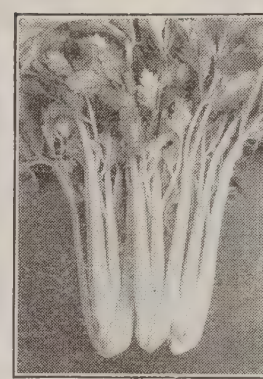
Scarlet Nantes



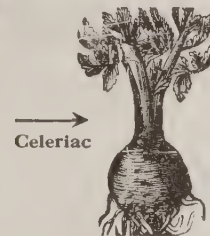
Chantenay Carrot



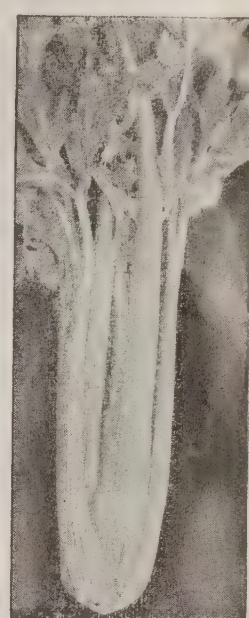
Orange Coreless Carrot



Celery, Giant Pascal



Celeriac



Celery, Golden Plume

Carrots

Culture—For the earliest crop sow seed in April, as soon as the soil is in good workable condition. Later plantings can be made in May and June. The soil should not be heavily fertilized, especially with manure. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, spacing the rows 12 to 16 inches apart. It is important to thin the plants to stand not closer than 3 inches. One ounce should sow a 200 ft. row, 2 to 3 lbs. an acre.

3662 DANVERS HALF-LONG. The roots average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 5 to 6 inches long, holding their thickness well to the point. A favorite with market gardeners for bunching as size, shape, color are ideal. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

3664 OXHEART or GUERANDE. Second early, short stocky shape two to three inches in diameter and with abrupt blunt tip. Excellent for shallow or heavy soils. Keeps well. Heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

3666 CHANTENAY or MODEL. A model all around Carrot. Smooth, fine grained, of very good eating quality. When fully developed the roots are about 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the shoulder. Though medium early, roots may be pulled while small so it gives you baby Carrots with the earliest. An excellent fall and winter keeper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

3667 SCARLET NANTES. Tender and delicious, half-long, cylindrical, 6 inches long, slender and fine looking. Orange-red, fine grained and free from core. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

3668 ORANGE CORELESS. This is a beautiful carrot for the home garden and market. In shape it is quite like Nantes but a trifle more tapering, smooth, 7 to 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches across at the shoulder. On real good deeply worked soil the roots are longer (10 to 12 inches). Color is orange-red. This Carrot is a remarkably good keeper, yet is tender, with a very small core (practically coreless). Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

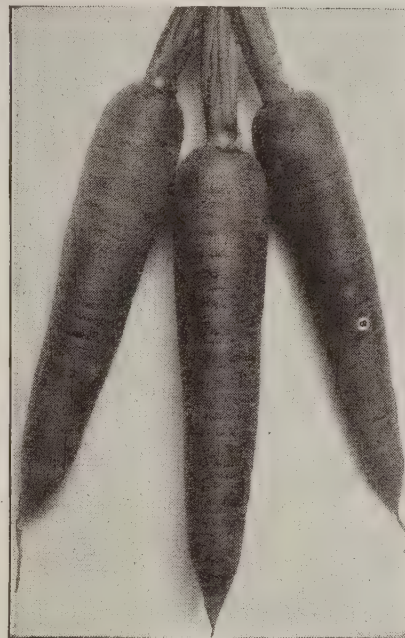
3670 RED CORED CHANTENAY. Also called "Coreless" Chantenay. A selection from the regular Chantenay with decidedly deeper orange color and with small, very tender cores of almost uniform color with the surrounding flesh, making it very desirable for salads. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

3671 LONG ORANGE. Excellent, heavy producing, mid-season variety, 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, tapering to point. Deep orange. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; Oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

3674 TENDERSWEET. This new Carrot brings us one of the finest medium sized orange fleshed varieties, with uniform shape and well tapered roots. The deep orange flesh is crisp and tender, of finest flavor and of uniform color throughout. They will average 6 to 8 inches in length at maturity. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Chives

3742 CHIVES. A small perennial plant of the onion family. Leaves have a delicate onion flavor. Used in salads and for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Plant forms a small clump for frequent cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; Oz. 90c.



Carrot, Tendersweet

Cauliflower

In Cauliflower seed, the best is by far the cheapest in the long run and we offer you only the best that our growers can produce. We could have Cauliflower seed grown for us at half the prices but you would not get half as good results.

Culture—Cauliflower is grown much the same way as early Cabbage, the seeds started in hotbeds or boxes in February or early March. An extra transplanting into other boxes or cold frames before setting outdoors is beneficial. In these set 2 inches apart each way. When the heads begin to form gather the outer leaves and tie together to protect from the hot sun. One ounce will produce 2000 plants, 5 ounces an acre.

3651 EARLY SNOWBALL, "SUPER" STRAIN. Earliest and best for the home gardener who has rich, moist soil, for market and for the greenhouse grower. Plants compact, close growing outer leaves, heads solid, medium large and snowy-white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75.

Did you ever try eating cauliflower without cooking? It is crisp, nut-like and fits into a salad beautifully. Far too little is used this way. I like it to eat just as I do celery. Try it.

Floyd Bradley.

Chicory

3739 WITLOOF CHICORY, French Endive. Grow your own winter salad. Delicious and appetizing salad. Easily grown. Sow seed in open, June 1st, lift roots in the fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; Oz. 50c.

Celery

Culture—Sow seeds early in hotbed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, or to boxes, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When about 8 inches high, and stocky, set them out 6 to 8 inches apart in rows 3 ft. apart and cultivate well during summer. Earth up for blanching in autumn, but never hoe or earth up when the foliage is moist or wet. The late crop may be set out in July. One ounce should produce 5000 to 7500 plants, 4 ounces, enough plants for an acre.

3681 GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL. A wonderful new celery, grows quickly, produces semi-dwarf, heavy stalks, thicker than Self-Blanching, with a well blanching solid heart. The flavor is excellent. Not a winter keeper or long shipper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

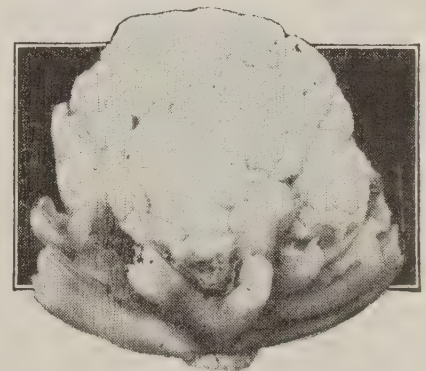
3685 GIANT PASCAL. Standard fall and winter variety of vigorous, compact growth. Stalks short, thick and broad. Excellent quality. Golden-yellow heart, fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

Celeriac

3693 LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. Turnip-rooted Celery. Solid, roots highly esteemed for serving like parsnips or turnips and flavoring soups, etc. For winter, store same as turnips. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.

Cress

3749 CRESS. Curled or Pepper Grass. A small salad plant. Ready for table in 30 days. Leaves have a very refreshing flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; Oz. 40c.



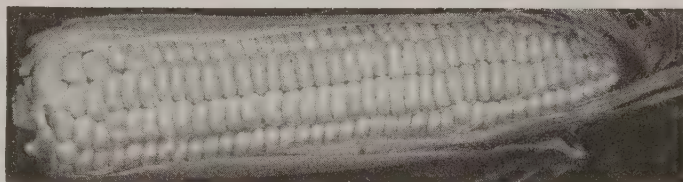
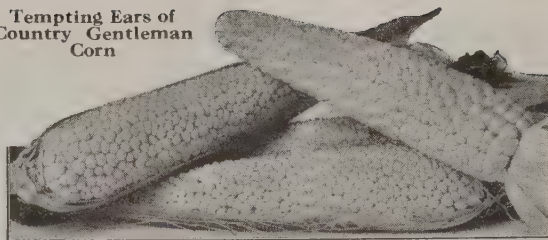
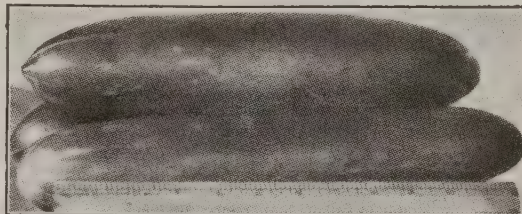
Early Snowball Cauliflower

Root Crops!

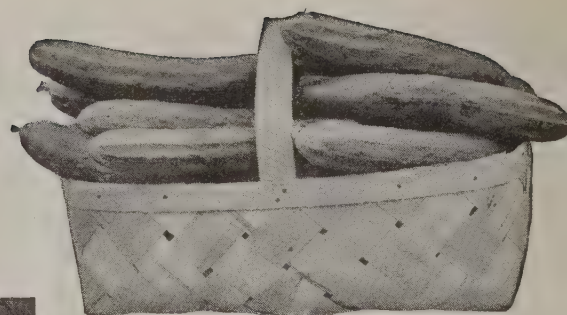
Beets, carrots, onions and many others are very scarce and prices high this year because no seed is available from Europe and American producers had light seed yield.



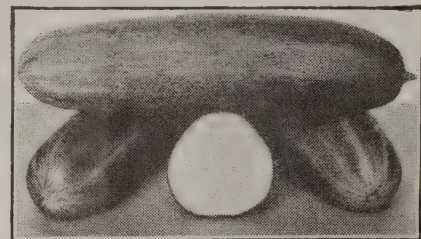
T-B Hybrid Golden Bantam

Tempting Ears of
Country Gentleman
CornGolden
Bantam

Cucumber Longfellow



Long Green Improved Cucumber



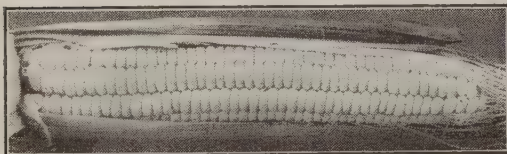
Cucumber, Straight-8

Corn, Sweet

Do you know why home grown Sweet Corn always tastes best? Because within a few hours after the tender ears are pulled off the stalk they begin to lose their sugar and they rapidly deteriorate in flavor. You can seldom buy absolutely fresh Sweet Corn, so unless you have grown your own, you probably do not realize how deliciously sweet it can be.

Culture—A constant supply of Sweet Corn may be had from your garden by planting a succession of early, midseason and late varieties and by planting each of the kinds every week or ten days. Plant when danger of frost is past and the ground is warm, rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 8 to 10 inches apart in row. Corn likes frequent cultivation until the ears are formed. 1 lb. will plant about 300 hills or 400 to 500 feet of row. 12 to 15 lbs. will plant an acre.

3697 WONDER BANTAM. Large, more prolific type of Golden Bantam, 8 to 10 inches long. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.



Wonder Bantam

3700 GOLDEN BANTAM. The good quality of Golden Bantam is too well known to need long description. Sales show it to be the most popular variety we list. Ears 6 inches long, with 8 rows of broad kernels as sweet as honey. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3701 EARLY GOLDEN SUNSHINE. 12 rowed, 8 inch ears, 10 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Developed at North Dakota Experiment Station, where earliness and hardiness are necessary. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3709 BLACK MEXICAN CORN. By many considered the tenderest and sweetest of all. Cooks pure white while young and tender, turning to bluish-black when ripe. Ripens medium early. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

3713 BRADLEY'S GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. The earliest large true Sweet Corn of golden color. Ears good size, 12 rows, 7 to 8 inches long, well filled. Early, large and delicious. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

3716 COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or "Shoe Peg." Par excellence when quality is desired. The kernels are so deep that there is little room left for cob. Market Gardeners who supply hotels and high class restaurants depend on this for their main crop. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long, small white cob. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3718 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Select Strain. Standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. Very tender and sugary, remaining in condition a long time. Our stock is the true, deep, broadkerneled strain. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

3719 GOLDEN EVERGREEN. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen combines the good qualities of both, 8-inch ears, 12 to 14 rows of rich golden-yellow kernels. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

New Hybrid Sweet Corn

Increases yield 50% and produces vigorous sturdy and disease resistant plants and enables this kind of Corn to outyield the standard varieties under all sorts of conditions. Stalks are uniform and much larger proportion of marketable ears of even size and shape. Uniform maturity so the gardener can harvest the crop with a minimum of immature or over ripe ears.

3699 GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. A true hybrid produced by Purdue Experimental Station. Stalks sturdy, ears 8 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed, extremely uniform. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; Lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.60.

3702 MARCROSS. This fine hybrid is the standard early mid-season yellow sweet corn in nearly all sections. Its large $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch ears of 12 to 14 rows of deep broad kernels are ready for use in 70 days from planting. Its quality is excellent and its yield heavy. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; Lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.60.

3714 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S HYBRID GOLDEN BANTAM. A new Hybrid of outstanding quantities, 6 to 10 days earlier than other crosses, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall with uniform $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch ears of 12 rows of rich golden deep kernels. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; Lb. 65c; 3 lbs. \$1.80.

3715 ASGROW GOLDEN COLONEL. A golden-yellow Country Gentleman, the result of crossing Golden Bantam with Country Gentleman. Stalk and ear growth and maturity time the same as Country Gentleman but with the color and sweet eating quality of Golden Bantam. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3717 IOANA HYBRID. Awarded a Bronze Medal in the 1940 All-America Selections, this variety promises to replace Golden Cross in popularity. Its eight inch ears of 12 to 14 kernels are ready in 88 days. Its light yellow kernels are deep and closely arranged and of excellent flavor. A vigorous grower and an excellent home garden sort. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; Lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.60.

Sweet Corn Seed

In the area where most of the Sweet Corn Seed is produced in the United States, continued, late rains all through planting season, caused severe losses. Late buyers this year may find stocks of seed sold out so order yours early.

Pop Corn

Culture—Grown like Sweet Corn, but may be planted closer in the row, or hills 18 to 24 inches apart. Allow the ears to mature thoroughly before cutting. One pound will plant 500 to 600 hills.

3726 JAPANESE HULLESS, Australian Hulless or Tom Thumb. A dwarf, heavy yielding, peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. Kernels similar to White Rice. Its crowning merit lies in its popping quality, fine flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; Lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 95c.

3732 SOUTH AMERICAN MUSHROOM. Also called T.N.T. or Dynamite. Vigorous growth, 6 to 8 feet tall producing two and often three ears, 8 to 9 inches long of deep orange kernels, smooth and round, which pop larger than any Corn known, and of rich creamy-yellow, deliciously tasty. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; Lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 95c.

Cucumbers

Culture—Light warm soil best for Cucumbers, although they do well in most any good well drained soil. After frost danger is past, sow seed in hills 4x4 or 4x6 ft. apart. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, 8 to 10 seeds in each hill. Later when danger of insects is over remove all but 3 or 4 of the strongest plants. One ounce should plant about 500 hills, 2 lbs. an acre.

Slicing Cucumbers

3756 IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. Universally satisfactory. More extensively grown than any other. 6 to 7 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.75.

3757 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S EVERGREEN. Uniform fruits 6 to 8 inches, smooth, attractive, rich dark green, which it holds well to full maturity. Solid, crisp, tender. Small seed cavity. Fine garden variety. Money maker for gardeners. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

3762 LONG GREEN IMPROVED. A model in size, form and color. Uniformly long, smooth, deep green. Money maker for the market gardener and a universal favorite for home use. 12 to 15 inches long, solid and crisp with few seeds. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

3765 LONGFELLOW. Extra long slicer. Excellent new variety, long, slender dark green. 12 to 14 inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Color holds well. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.50.

3764 HYBRID WHITE SPINE. Ideal slicing Cucumber. Long, slender, uniform in shape and size. Very few seeds, firm flesh, good keeping quality. Dark green color is held until ripe. Not as long as Longfellow but more certain to do well under poor conditions, so for the home garden it is perhaps preferable to Longfellow. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

3766 STRAIGHT-8. Most outstanding Cucumber developed in past decade. 8 inches long, uniformly cylindrical, deep dark green. Extremely productive, attractive, superior quality. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

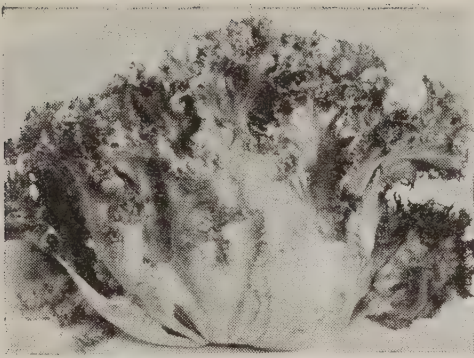
3761 EARLY FORTUNE. Good length, rich dark green, well shaped and with thick white flesh and small seed cavity. Improvement over White Spine. Retains its color long after pickling. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.50.

Pickling Cucumbers

3776 CHICAGO PICKLE. Meets the most exacting requirements of critical pickle makers. Right size, shape, color, and heavy yielding. Square ends. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.50.

3774 EXPRESS PICKLER. Earliest pickling Cucumber, bears heavily small uniform fruits. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.50.

3780 NATIONAL PICKLING. A superior strain developed by Michigan Agricultural College. Straight, symmetrical, 6 inches when mature. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.80.



Endive, Deep Heart Fringed



New York Spineless Egg Plant



Templin-Bradley's New Earlihead



A single head of Grand Rapids Lettuce. Large but crisp and tender.

Endive

3794 GREEN CURLED. Best known variety. Highly prized as a salad during autumn and early winter. Also may be served like Spinach. Seeds should be sown in July and transplanted in rows in last of August. For early summer use, sow seed in early spring. Blanching may be done by tying up the outer leaves or by covering with straw. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3795 BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED. Escarole. Full hearted. Broad, deep green waved leaves and thick creamy-white midribs. Inner leaves form a cluster head which blanches white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

3796 DEEP HEART FRINGED. Awarded a Silver Medal in the 1940 All-America Selections, this new variety is of more upright and compact growth with leaves cut and curled at the edges. Instead of lying flat on the ground the outer leaves turn upward in more compact form. The well filled hearts are closely packed with an abundance of fine leaves blanched to clear creamy yellow. Well grown plants have a diameter of 10 to 12 inches and a depth of 7 to 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

Egg Plant

3785 BLACK BEAUTY. Earliest good variety, is best for Northern States. Dwarf growing, fruits 2 to 3 lbs. Holds dark purple color for a long time. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 18c; Oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

3784 NEW YORK SPINELESS. Best main crop variety about 10 days later than Black Beauty, but larger and more prolific. Each plant often bears 8 to 10 nice "Eggs" of deep rich purple. Fruits perfectly spineless. Our strain of seed is of Superfine Quality. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c; Oz. 75c.

Herbs

Most varieties of Herbs thrive best in sandy soil and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on rather poor soil. Sow as early as possible, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

3815 MAMMOTH DILL. 2 or 2½ feet. Used for making Dill Pickles. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c.

3811 ANISE. Seeds used medicinally and in cooling cordials. Pkt. 10c.

3813 CARAWAY. Seeds used in confections, cakes and medicinally. Pkt. 10c.

3814 CORIANDER. Seed used for flavoring confections and garnishing. Pkt. 10c.

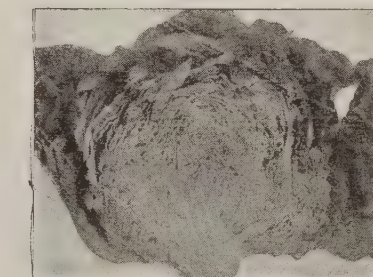
3818 SUMMER SAVORY. The young shoots, leaves and flowers used for seasoning, especially with String Beans. Pkt. 10.

Kohlrabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage. Forms bulbs on stem above ground. Use while young, tender, sweet and nutritious. Sow in rows covering ½ inch deep, and thin the plants to stand 6 to 8 inches apart.

3831 EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Bulbs light green, early and tender, with small tops. A good forcing strain. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.

3832 EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Bulbs purple on surface; flesh light green. Few days later than White Vienna, a little larger and more heat resistant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.



Creamy Hearts Lettuce



Kohlrabi, White Vienna

Lettuce

Culture—To be of best quality, Lettuce should be quickly grown. Likes plenty of moisture and fertility, will stand cool, even cold, soil and weather. Sow seed thickly, covering ⅛ to ¼ inch deep in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, thin as soon as well started to stand 6 to 8 inches apart. Heading varieties need more room and transplanting. Plants for extra early may be started under glass or in a box in a sunny window. Any sunny corner of the garden may be prepared early and a little Lettuce started. One ounce should sow about a 125 foot row and produce around 3000 plants, 3 lbs. will produce enough for an acre.

Head Lettuce

3846 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S EARLIHEAD. An early, sure-heading variety with dark green, crinkled leaves. Heads large, compact and produce crisp, solid snow-white hearts of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

3848 BIG BOSTON. (White Seed) Big, tender, cabbage-heading Lettuce. Sure to please the most critical grower. The most popular of all head Lettucess. Medium large, finely shaped with slight tinge of brown on outer leaves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

3849 NEW YORK. Los Angeles or Cabbage or Wonderful. (White Seed) One of the largest varieties, forming immense heat-resisting heads. Outer leaves dark green, heart blanches white, crisp and tender. This variety sold by produce men and grocers as Iceberg. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

3852 CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Royal Summer Cabbage or German Butter. (Black Seed) Reliable. Heads are rich, creamy-yellow inside, tender buttery flavor. Outer leaves green, spotted brown. Stands hot dry weather. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

3853 TRUE ICEBERG. (White Seed) Large crisp heading variety, very firm and solid. Leaves light green, fringed and wavy with edge tipped bronze. Heart white. Very good flavor, excellent for home garden but not a shipping variety. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

3854 CREAMY HEARTS. (Black Seed) Cabbage heading variety, thick, fleshy, bright green leaves. Hearts golden-yellow, crisp and buttery. Heads somewhat conical when young, but large and round when mature. Fine producer, sure-header. Fine for home garden or market use. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Curled or Leaf Lettuce

3839 EXTRA SELECT GRAND RAPIDS. (Black Seed) This is the first to reach edible or marketable stage. Big loose heads with bright green crinkled and curled leaves are very attractive, tender and crisp. Used almost exclusively for forcing during the winter, as well as for early crops outdoors. Heads remain fresh several days. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

3840 EARLY PRIZE HEAD. "The Red Lettuce." (White Seed) One of the best thin leafed varieties for home garden. Leaves large, curled or crimped, bright green, tinged with brownish-red at edges, tender, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

3841 EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. (White Seed) One of the most satisfactory for early outdoor planting, forming large, loose heads of attractive light yellowish-green. Leaves are ruffled and curled. Always very tender. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3842 BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Bunching, non-heading, crisp, light yellowish-green leaves. Grows quickly, fine quality. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3857 COS, PARIS WHITE or TRIANON. Roman or Celery Lettuce. Self-folding, smooth dark green leaves. Heads compact and solid with well blanched interior. Crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 8c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

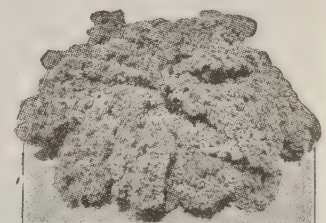


Dill



Cos or Celery Lettuce

Kale or Borecole



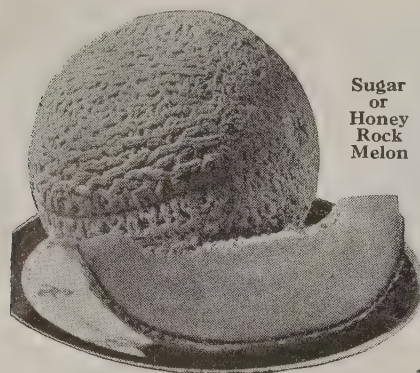
Kale, Dwarf Green Curled

3826 DWARF GREEN CURLED. Quickly grows a mass of tender fleshy green leaves for boiling greens. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

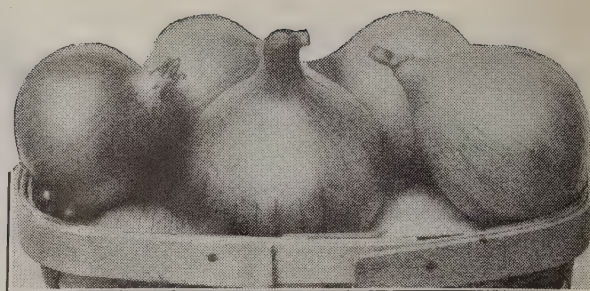
3827 TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. Produces an abundance of dark green heavily curled and wrinkled leaves of excellent quality. Grows 24 to 30 inches tall. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Leek

3861 AMERICAN FLAG LEEK. Belongs to the onion family. Fall and winter substitute for green onions. Leaves flat, stems large and bulbous. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Sugar
or
Honey
Rock
MelonSee
the
Smile

Wondermelon



Southport Yellow Globe

Melons

Muskmelons—Cantaloupes

Culture—Muskmelons delight in warm, rich soil. Do not start outside until the soil and weather are warm, so for extra early crops plant some seed in the hotbed or window box. When it is warm enough to plant outside make the hills 3 x 4 ft. apart. Put ten or a dozen seeds in each hill, covering about 1 inch, and when the plants are well up, thin to three or four plants. Melons left on the vines until they are dead ripe are immeasurably better than any you can buy in the stores. When ready the melons should be a little soft and they will part readily from the stem. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. an acre.

3864 GOLDEN LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Earliest, deep yellow fleshed melon. Its vigorous growth, productiveness, hardness and good quality have been proven beyond any doubt. Temptingly sweet, nearly round, medium size and heavily netted. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.**

3865 GOLDEN HEARTS. A Melon to make your mouth water, the deep golden-salmon flesh is so sweet. Medium small, the size in demand for fancy hotel trade, averaging 5 to 6 inches in diameter, yet heavy because of thick flesh and small seed cavity. Ripens right down to the rind. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

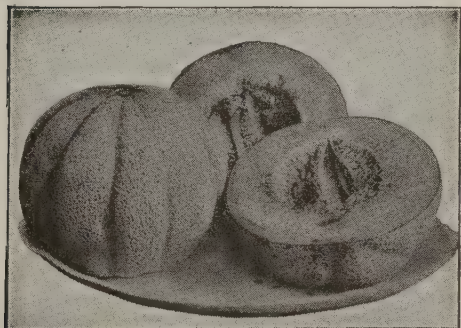
3869 DELICIOUS. One of the finest melons for home gardens. Delicious has flesh of bright salmon and of delicious quality. Fruits are large, oval, heavily netted and prominently ribbed, weighing 5 to 6 pounds each. Delicious matures early and is especially valuable in districts of shorter seasons. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.**

3872 SUGAR or HONEY ROCK. Well named, deep orange flesh, delightful flavor that must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Oval, medium in size, not ribbed but finely netted. Flesh deep and well colored to the rind. Rind is extremely tough and the flesh firm, making it a very fine market melon and one that will hold well on the vines until fully ripe. Floyd Bradley likes the sureness of its quality and its flavor better than any other. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.**

3870 EXTRA EARLY OSAGE. Our own strain for the gardener who wants the top prices for the earliest Osage, or who wants the first Osage on his own table. A week earlier than Miller's Cream, a trifle smaller and just as good quality. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.**

3878 ROCKY FORD. The best known green fleshed variety. Rich green, thick, juicy and delicious flavor. Our seed is Northern grown, insuring early maturing crops. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

3885 HONEY DEW. Sometimes called a winter melon as it matures 3 to 4 weeks later than other varieties. Will keep some time in storage. Not adapted to short seasons but where it can be grown to maturity it is certainly delicious. 8 to 10 lbs., nearly round, smooth skin, almost white turning to a light lemon-yellow as it ripens. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**



Muskmelon Delicious

Watermelons

Even in the northern states it is now possible to grow your own Watermelons. Early varieties ripen in about 75 days.

Culture—Watermelons are grown very much like Muskmelons, but the hills require more space, 6x6, or 6x8 ft. After the soil and weather is warm drop a dozen seeds in each hill, covering one inch deep and later thinning out to the three strongest plants. Cultivate as long as possible before the vines cover the ground. One ounce will plant about 30 hills.

3901 WONDERMELON. Improved Kleckley's Sweets. Best for general use. Shape and color of Kleckley's Sweets. Larger, tougher, stronger rind and of unsurpassed sweetness and flavor. Medium early. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.**

3902 STONE MOUNTAIN. Finest quality, claimed to be sweetest of all large sized Melons. Round, dark green, with medium thick rind and flesh of rich crimson, solid and free from stringiness. Prolific, matures in 90 days. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.**

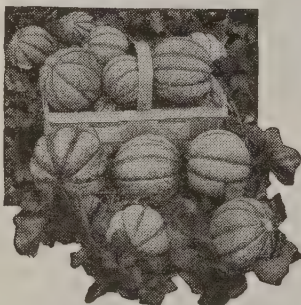
3903 NORTHERN SWEET. This large early maturing Melon is especially suited to those gardens in the north where other varieties will not mature. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.**

3894 COLE'S EXTRA EARLY. Harris Early. The best variety to grow where seasons are short, as it is ready to eat 10 days earlier than the late varieties like Tom Watson. Medium size and nearly round. Skin mottled dark and light green, flesh dark red and very sweet. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

3892 SWIKA or ICEBOX. A very early Melon that will please everyone who likes them small enough to place right in their icebox without cutting. Swika grows 6 to 9 inches in diameter with very thin rind and rich sweet red flesh of wonderful flavor. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.**

Citron

3908 CITRON, RED SEEDED. Make delicious preserves. Cultural directions printed on packet. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.**

Golden Lake Champlain
Muskmelon

Okra

Okra or Gumbo

3933 WHITE VELVET. Bears long, slender, white, fleshy pods. Cook like Asparagus or cut up into soups, stews, catsup, etc. Best if used when pods are 2 to 3 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.**

Onions

Grow plenty for early green onions and big bulbs for cooking in fall and winter also. A small space will yield lots of onions and they are easy to grow. The first requisite is good seed, the second, early sowing.

CULTURE—Get your onion seed in as early as possible. Cover in rows ¼ to ½ inch deep, the rows 12 to 16 inches apart. Thin the young plants to stand about 2 inches apart or more, depending on the variety and the richness of the soil. Onions like a rich moist loam and will develop more and larger bulbs per foot on that kind of soil. One ounce should sow a 150 ft. row, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Yellow Onions

3914 PRIZETAKER. A splendid large growing variety for fall markets or home use. With favorable conditions they may be grown from seed to weigh two pounds or more. Handsome straw-yellow skin, resembling the imported Spanish Onion. The flesh is mild and tender. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 55c; Oz. \$1.00.**

3913 SWEET SPANISH or VALENCIA. A variety that will grow immense bulbs in your own garden as tender and sweet as the imported Spanish Onions. Globe shaped with light yellow skin and pure white flesh, mild and sweet. Better keeper than the original Spanish types. May be started indoors and transplanted, or started in the garden. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 55c; Oz. \$1.00.**

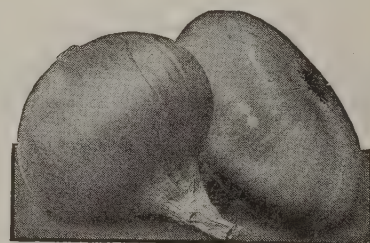
3918 YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Extensively grown for market, in the great onion growing sections. Bulbs flattened, globe-shaped, good size, bright straw-yellow. Flesh white, tinged yellow. Slightly earlier than Southport. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; Oz. 85c.**

3923 SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Excellent late or main crop variety similar in size and shape to the other Southports, but rich yellow. Flesh white, mild flavor, fine keeping quality. Heavy producer. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; Oz. 85c.**

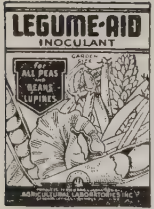
White Onions

3917 SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. The most attractive white. Globe shaped, clear, transparent skin, flesh crisp, fine grained, mild flavor. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; Oz. 85c.**

3921 WHITE PORTUGAL or Silver-skin. Medium size, flattened, pure white. Most widely planted white variety. Flesh fine grained, firm, hard, long keeping. Much planted for sets. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 55c; Oz. \$1.00.**



Prizetaker Onion



INOCULATE PEAS with LEGUME-AID

Increased production, higher quality and longer bearing season are the result of the use of LEGUME-AID for inoculating all pea and bean seed when planting.

LEGUME-AID Garden Size 12c.



Grow Your Own Peas—Enjoy Their Sweet Flavor.

Nott's Excelsior

Early Tall Peas

As the varieties in this group grow 2½ to 3½ feet tall, they are better when given supports on which to grow. As a rule they bear more pods over a larger period than the real dwarf varieties.

3968 THOMAS LAXTON. The best quality and heaviest yielding of all early tall Peas, only a few days later than Alaska, 2½ ft. tall. Pods long, broad, handsome, packed full of delicious sweet Peas. You can pick enough for a nice meal in short order. Outyields Gradus by 25%. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

3967 FIRST-IN-MARKET. Extra-early, smooth white seeded. 2½ ft. Well filled pods 2 to 2½ inches long. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.

3972 GIANT EARLY CROPPER. Exception to the rule that larger podded require longer season. Practically as early as Alaska, ready for edible pods in about 8 weeks. The seed is smooth and hardy and can be planted extra early. The pods are large, dark green, 4 inches long and usually contain 7 large, sweet, light green Peas. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3966 EXTRA EARLY ALASKA, or Earliest of All. Hardest extra early. Very productive. Smooth, bluish-green, very fair quality. Height 2½ ft. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3969 WORLD'S RECORD. Improved Gradus. Superb quality. Heavier, sure yielder. 2 to 2½ ft. tall, pods dark green 3½ inches long. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

Main Crop and Late Peas

3975 TELEPHONE. Old favorite, very large pods, 4 to 5 inches long, 8 to 10 very large Peas of delicate light green color, excellent quality. 4 to 4½ feet tall. Very vigorous and productive. Fine second early variety. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3977 DAISY or DWARF TELEPHONE. Quite similar to Telephone in all respects except height of vine and maturing time. 2 feet tall. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, 8 to 9 large dark green Peas. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3974 ALDERMAN, BEST TALL MAIN CROP. 3½ feet. Telephone type, but darker green. Robust and productive. Large size and unsurpassed in quality. Best of the large main-crop varieties. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

Parsnips

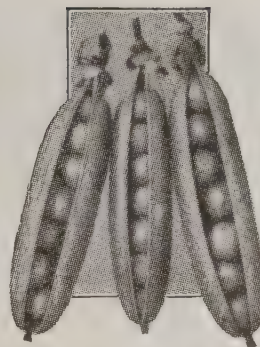
Culture—Parsnips are easily grown. Seed is slow to germinate. Soil should be worked fine and seed covered not more than ½ inch. Keep surface moist to prevent crusting over the seed. Thin out to stand 3 inches apart. One ounce should sow a 150 ft. row, 5 to 6 lbs. an acre.

3944 LARGESUGAR. Improved Hollow Crown or Guernsey. Very productive. Large white roots, tender and sweet. Generally considered the best. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.75.

3945 SHORT THICK. Decidedly distinct with short thick roots, only 6 to 8 inches long in the thickened part. Desirable for shallow soil and easy to pull. Flesh tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.



Hundredfold



Extra Early Alaska

Peas

Peas from your own garden picked only an hour or two before eating are twice as sweet as those you would purchase. Try them and you will be convinced.

Culture—A Planting should be made every 10 days from earliest spring until hot weather. Another planting in late summer for fall, often gives good results. The extra early smooth seeded varieties are hardy and may be planted as early as the soil can be worked, the wrinkled varieties a little later. One pound should sow a 50 foot row, 120 to 180 lbs. an acre.

Early Dwarf Peas

3958 NEW SWEETENDER. A fine new Pea of highest quality. 15 inches tall. Abundance of thick, heavy pods 3½ to 4 inches long in pairs. Large, sweet and tender. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

3971 HUNDREDFOLD. An early large podded dwarf variety, 18 to 20 inches tall. A strain of Laxtonian and to be preferred to Laxtonian or Blue Bantam. Pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 large dark green Peas of excellent quality. Ready for picking in about 60 days, only a few days later than Progress. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

3953 LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Perhaps the best of the Laxtonian group. It is a few days earlier than Hundredfold. Pods, 4 inches long, 7 to 9 peas, curved, pointed, 10 to 20 inches tall. Edible Peas in 8 to 9 weeks after planting. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

3955 NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Early, dwarf, wrinkled, sure cropper, pods very freely produced and they bear well, even under adverse conditions. A very fine, highly bred variety of sturdy, compact growth, 15 to 18 inches high. Pods chock-full of luscious peas of unusually sweet flavor. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

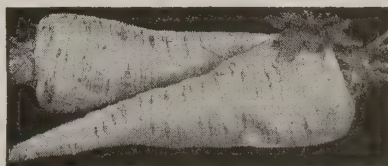
3956 LITTLE MARVEL. A very fine early dwarf wrinkled Pea, with blunt very dark green, 3 inch pods, filled with good quality Peas. Only 15 inches high. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

3973 NEW GIANT WONDER. Similar to Nott's Excelsior, though even better as it is not susceptible to wilt. Vines 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods plump, straight, blunt-ended, 3 inches long and thickly filled with large round Peas, deliciously sweet and delicately flavored. ¼ lb. 17c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.35.

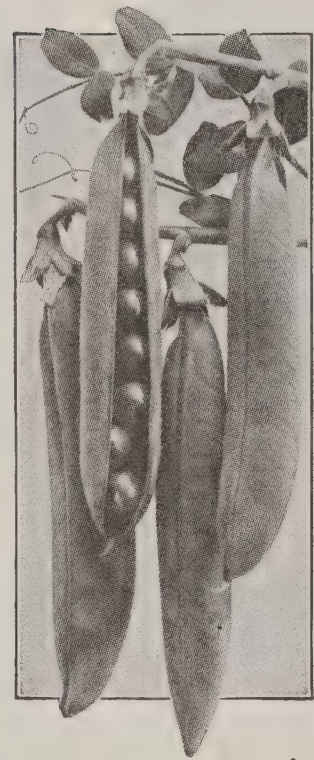
Edible Podded Peas

3981 MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. Height 4 feet. Well deserves its name. Cook and eat pods and all when half grown, same as Wax Beans. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20.

3982 DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Height 30 inches. Similar to Melting Sugar, dwarf, 2¾ to 3 inches in length. Round and gray. ¼ lb. 15c; Lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.10.



Large Sugar Parsnips

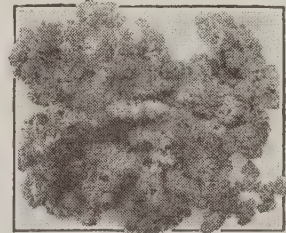


The New Pea

Sweetender

Parsley

Culture—Parsley seed is slow to germinate and soaking a day before sowing will hasten growth. Cover only ¼ inch deep and do not let the soil crust over the surface. Thin the plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart, and you can start cutting the leaves as soon as they are sizable. Make several sowings of Parsley seed to have a continual supply of fresh leaves. One ounce should sow a 150 ft. row. Our standard packets will contain ⅓ to ½ ounce of seed.



Parsley, Paramount

3937 CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. For garnishing soups or stews. Our strain is extra nice fine curled. Pkt. 8c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3939 PLAIN LEAVED. Leaves flat and deeply cut but not curled. Deep green. Used for flavoring and drying. Pkt. 8c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3938 TURNIP ROOTED. Edible roots resembling small Parsnips. Used in flavoring soups, etc. Foliage like plain Parsley. Pkt. 8c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

3940 PARAMOUNT. A new "triple-curved" variety with rich dark green foliage in thick compact fronds. Plant growth very vigorous and uniform. The finest home garden variety and excellent for bunching. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

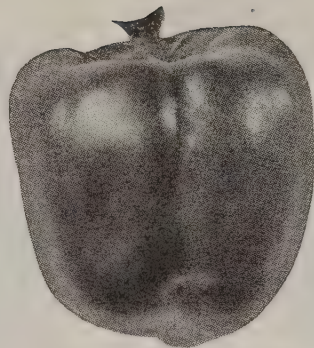
Peanuts

Culture—Plant the same time as corn, in rows 2½ ft. apart. Drop the shelled nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them. This will cause the nuts to form.

3948 EXTRA EARLY SPANISH. With this variety it is possible even in the North to mature a nice crop of peanuts. Nuts not extremely large but solid and sweet. Plant on light sandy soil in full sunshine. Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



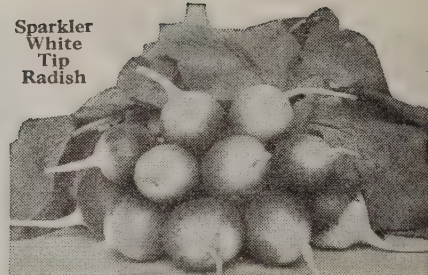
Ruby King Pepper



California Wonder Pepper



Perfection Pimiento Pepper


Sparkler
White
Tip
Radish

Peppers

Culture — Start early in hot bed or boxes in the house. Cannot stand cold. Do not plant in the open until May 15th, or all frost danger is past. Space 18 to 24 inches apart each way, keep well cultivated. Any good garden soil if not too dry will grow Peppers. Do not plant Hot varieties next to Sweet ones. One ounce should produce 1500 plants, one packet enough for family garden.

3989 HARRIS' EARLY GIANT. Very large, produces enormous fruits maturing earlier than other large varieties. Sweet; produces big crops, even in the north. 5 inches high and 3½ inches thick, deep green turning to brilliant red, flesh thick with sweet, pleasant flavor. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

3986 RUBY KING. We have an improved strain of this popular variety. Very heavy bearer, thick meat and mild flavor. Average 5 inches long, dark green when young, ruby red when mature. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

3988 CALIFORNIA WONDER. Flesh, ¼ to ¾ inch thick. Blocky shape, square cross section. Some weigh a pound. Deep green. Reaches full growth with late sorts, marketable fruits ready with earlies. Fruits of fine quality, free from pungency, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

3985 PERFECTION PIMIENTO. Bright crimson, medium size and shape, ideal for stuffing. Flesh very thick, fruit smooth. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

3997 SWEET YELLOW. Fruits excellent quality, medium size, heavy and clear yellow. Thick flesh, crisp, sweet, mild. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

3983 PEPPER, KING OF THE NORTH. Early, heavy bearing, enormous fruits, dark green color turning deep red. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. One of the very best home garden varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

3991 HUNGARIAN LONG HOT WAX. An early, hot variety much used for canning and pickling. A light yellow when young, turning to red when mature. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches in diameter and 6 to 7 inches long, with thick flesh. Sometimes called the Banana Pepper. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

3994 WORLD BEATER. A fine variety in which is combined earliness and large size. The fruits are freely produced, and will measure 3 inches thick and 5 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**



Harris' Early Giant Pepper

Radishes

CULTURE. Radishes are easily grown in nearly any soil but to be at their best they should grow quickly. For this purpose a light sandy loam is perhaps the best, rich but not recently fertilized with stable manure. A freshly manured soil produces ill shaped and often wormy roots. Sow as early as soil can be worked ½ inch deep, the rows 12 to 16 inches apart. One ounce should sow a 100 ft. row, 8 to 10 lbs. an acre.

4003 SAXA. Ready sometimes in 20 days from seed. Bright scarlet, round as a marble, smooth, very little tap root and small top. Flesh crisp and juicy. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4004 EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE. Most popular of the extra early Globe. Rapid growth, brilliant scarlet. Regular strain. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

4005 EXTRA SELECT SCARLET GLOBE. Strain grown from transplanted roots, as nearly 100 percent perfection as possible. Fine scarlet color, sparkling white flesh, tops just large enough for bunching. This is a beautiful oval rooted type, you will be delighted with the uniformity of the roots as you pull them. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4006 FRENCH BREAKFAST. Beautiful Radish of true olive shape. Color bright carmine with clear white, in lower portion. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

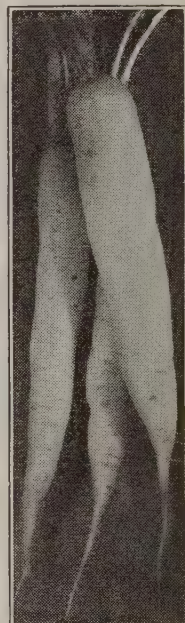
4007 SPARKLER, WHITE TIP. Very early, globe shaped. Bright scarlet with distinct white tip. Our strain shows distinct white base, so it is pretty for bunching. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4008 CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE. Giant Butter. Not ready as quickly as other round varieties but it grows larger, often 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter, and still crisp and firm. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4012 COMET. This wonderful new Radish is perfectly ball shaped, bright scarlet, with thin tap-roots. If left in the ground, Comet grows a larger size than other strains and still remains solid and crisp when other Radishes become pithy. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25.**

4013 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S RED BIRD. This marvelous new Radish of rich scarlet color has almost perfect globe-shaped roots, very small tap-roots and medium small tops. The flesh is solid, crisp and sparkling white and of the finest flavor. Roots of very uniform size, shape and color. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Radishes mature in 3 to 4 weeks, so plan for successive plantings.


Extra Select
Scarlet Globe, Radishes


Icicle Radishes

4015 BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET. Flesh pure white, crisp, tender and mild. Roots long, slim, bright scarlet with white tips, averaging about 6 inches in length. Small tops and quick maturing. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

4016 LONG WHITE ICICLE. The finest White Radish grown. Long slender roots which remain tender and crisp until grown. Matures early, has small top which permits close planting. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Rhubarb, Victoria

4038 RHUBARB, VICTORIA. Rhubarb is easy to grow from seed and a few plants in a corner of your garden will furnish a surprising amount of material for delicious pies and sauces. Rhubarb is very healthful. Sow seed in early spring and transplant in early fall to permanent location. It is best not to pull the stalks the first year after transplanting so the plants will become well established. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

Pumpkins

Culture—Grow same as winter Squash. One ounce should plant 25 hills, 8 seeds per hill; about 3 pounds an acre.

3996 SMALL SUGAR PIE. Is so well known as the best Pie Pumpkin, it requires little description. The fruit is small to medium, with solid fine grained flesh. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

3998 JUMBO, or King of Mammoths. Fruit enormous size, often 150 to 200 pounds. Grow a few for the County Fair. Fair quality for pies and great for stock food. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

4000 WINTER LUXURY. Very popular and satisfactory for the home garden, producing abundantly. Slightly oval 10 to 12 inches in diameter. 8 to 10 pounds. Skin golden-russet and finely netted. Flesh thick, sweet and rich creamy-yellow. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**



Small Sugar Pie Pumpkin



Reselected Bloomsdale
Savory Spinach

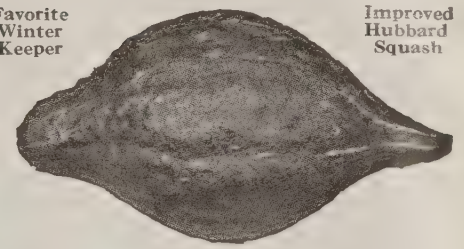


Salsify



Squash, Golden Macaroni

Favorite
Winter
Keeper



Improved
Hubbard
Squash

Salsify

Culture—Salsify is grown very much like Parsnips though the rows may be spaced a little closer. Do not plant in freshly manured soil as this has a tendency to produce ill shaped roots. One ounce should plant a 50 ft. row.

4041 MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND, Vegetable Oyster. In soup it has a delicious oyster flavor. Fine fried in butter or boiled and made into fritters. Perfectly hardy and may remain in the garden for spring use. Dig early in the spring, however, before growth starts. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.**



Spinach, Princess Juliana

Spinach

There is no more healthful vegetable than Spinach and it is so easy to grow that everyone should plant it.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in April for spring use, in August for fall use and in September for wintering over. Sow thinly in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering the seed about one-half inch; thin plants to four inches apart in rows. Spinach delights in cool, moist weather. One ounce should sow a 100 ft. row, 10 lbs. per acre.

4049 RESELECTED BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. Valuable variety, vigorous, rapid growing, hardy plants, compact. Leaves large, thick, fleshy and savoyed or crumpled. Produces first leaves quicker than any other variety. Big crop in 6 weeks after early spring sowing outdoors. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4047 LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. Not quite as early as Reselected but stands 2 to 3 weeks longer. Heat resistant. Dark foliage. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4045 PRINCESS JULIANA. Ten days later than Bloomsdale. Distinctly long standing. Slow to develop flower stalks. Large, crumpled, rich dark green leaves. For spring or fall planting. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4048 NEW ZEALAND, Tetragonia or Everbearing Spinach. The only variety that will give you good cuttings of Spinach greens all summer without going to seed. Fine quality. This is an entirely distinct species, with smaller leaves, produced in very great abundance. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Mustard Spinach

3912 TENDERGREEN. Plant of Mustard family which has become popular for its quick production of edible crop of excellent, mild, tender, mustard-like greens. Large green leaves ready in 4 weeks from planting and are prepared and used the same as Mustard or Spinach greens. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; Lb. \$1.50.**

Sunflower

4077 MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Best egg producing food known for poultry. Single heads will often measure 15 to 18 inches across and contain an immense quantity of seed. Hang the heads in the poultry house, where the hens can reach them. **Ounce Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.25.**

Squashes

Of the small bush varieties, 1 oz. will plant about 40 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Of the large seed winter varieties like Hubbard, 1 oz. will plant 15 to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Summer Squashes

4055 COCOZELLE, Italian Vegetable Marrow. Most delicious summer squash grown. Bush type of plant, without runners, fruit long and slender, marbled with light and dark green. Use when 6 to 8 inches long. Cook like other summer squashes or slice and fry in butter. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.00.**

4057 GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK. Largest and one of the earliest summer varieties. Very productive, large, deep, orange, warty fruits often 2 feet long. Flesh thick, firm and tender. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75.**

4062 EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. Early, uniformly productive until frost. Fruits straight, smooth and creamy color on plants of bush type which permits close planting. Use when 4 to 5 inches long. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c.**

4060 GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. This novel squash has the "crook" taken out of the neck, having all the good qualities without the defects of its parent, Golden Giant Summer Crookneck. It is much easier to pack. The mature fruits measure 18 to 20 inches long, deep orange in color, thickly warted, with deeper flesh and thicker more meaty neck than the old "Crookneck" type. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.00.**

4058 YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP, Golden Custard. A mammoth strain of the Yellow Bush Scallop. Fruits are round and flat with scalloped edges, rich golden-yellow and with thick tender flesh of finest quality. Very early. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75.**

Turnips and Rutabagas

CULTURE—For the early crop sow as early as possible, covering ½ inch deep in rows 8 inches apart, thinning when small to stand 6 inches apart. Seed for the main crop of winter Turnips is started in July. Sow either in drills or broadcast. One ounce should sow a 150 foot row, 1½ lbs. an acre if drilled, 3 lbs. if broadcast.

4137 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Handsomest and most desirable variety. Our strain selected for smoothness, depth of roots and uniformity. Flesh fine grained and firm. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

4138 EXTRA EARLY WHITE BALL. The earliest Turnip. Medium size, crisp, tender, pure white and almost perfectly round. Produced six weeks from seed. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

4136 PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF. Superior for early or late planting. Flattened, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.**

Rutabagas

4145 AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, American Swede. Produces uniformly large, globe-shaped roots. Purple above ground and yellow below. Solid, rich yellow, fine-grained and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

Swiss Chard

No other vegetable will produce more nutritious greens from a small space than Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. It grows rapidly forming large leaves with broad flesh stems and mid-ribs. Sow the seed in April or May and thin the plants out to stand 8 inches apart.

3596 LUCULLUS. Very large heavily crumpled, thick leaves and creamy-white stalks. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.40.**

3597 LARGE WHITE RIBBED. Dark Green. Has enormous leaves not quite as crumpled as Lucullus and pearly-white stalks extremely thick and broad. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; Lb. \$2.40.**

4056 ACORN, TABLE QUEEN. Des Moines, Queen Ann. The best little squash for "individual" baking or steaming. Dark green, 6 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, smooth hard shell. Cut it in half, take out seeds, cook for 20 minutes and enjoy the delicious nutty flavor of this little "Table Queen." It stands ace high among the Squashes. Try it, you'll like it. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

4072 NEW BUTTERCUP. This new type, Buttercup, is just the right size for the average family, fruits weigh 3 to 5 pounds. Outside dark green, flesh a rich orange, untinged with green. Flesh smooth, flavor mild like a sweet potato. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.50.**

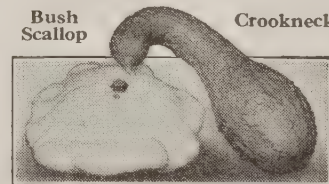
4073 GOLDEN MACARONI. Also called Vegetable Spaghetti. When cooked in halves or quarters the flesh separates into strands, very interesting and of fine quality. A delightful addition to your garden. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.00.**

4070 IMPROVED HUBBARD. The most popular Winter Squash. Delicious for baking and rivaling the best pumpkin for pies. Has deep orange flesh. Our strain grows large, has dark green, moderately warted shell end and has been selected to give fruit of greater weight and food value than the ordinary Hubbard. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.50.**

4069 BLUE HUBBARD. Size and shape of warted Hubbard, but clear blue-green. Excels in flavor and dryness of the flesh. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; Lb. \$2.50.**

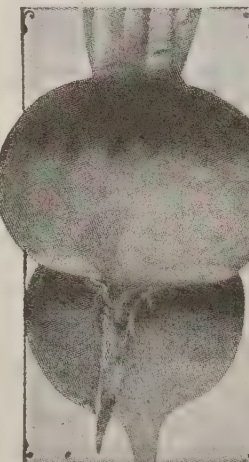
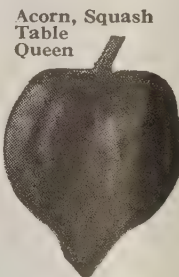
4066 DELICIOUS. A popular winter sort of trailing growth with top shaped fruits weighing 7 to 8 pounds each. Skin is dark green with light green stripes toward the blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry, bright orange in color and of excellent flavor. A very good keeper and most desirable for home use. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.**

Bush
Scallop



Crookneck

Acorn, Squash
Table
Queen



Purple Top White Globe
Turnip.



Swiss Chard

Tomatoes

Within the lifetime of people still living, Tomatoes have climbed from food of questionable value to a most important item of daily diet. People just learned to like them without help of what we know as advertising.

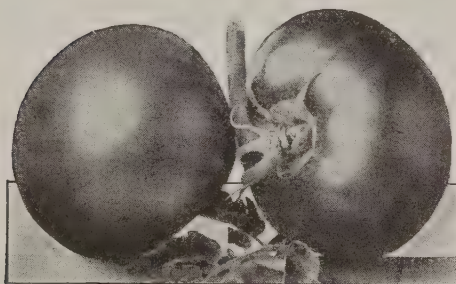
Victory Gardeners have given Tomatoes a preferred space in their gardens, for with but half a chance, even a few plants will produce large quantities of a fruit that is healthful and palatable whether eaten raw, cooked, solid or as juice, cold or hot.

Experts claim that Tomatoes are a good source of Vitamins A, B1 and C.

Your purchase of an automobile, refrigerator, washing machine gets you set for maintenance and repair expense. Your purchase of a packet of Tomato seed brings you a big dividend in a few short months. Don't stop buying the former, but by all means, plant Tomatoes for a good investment.

CULTURE. Tomato seed should be started early, by March or early April in hot beds or in boxes or pots in the house. An extra transplanting into other pots or cold frames is beneficial for root development before finally setting outdoors, when it is warm. Do not crowd Tomato plants. You want short stocky plants rather than tall spindly ones. One ounce should produce 2500 to 3000 plants. If set 36 x 24 inches apart you will need about 7200 per acre.

The Tomato of the Year



Bradley's Cleveland Banner

4088 BRADLEY'S CLEVELAND BANNER.

Originated by Mr. William E. Va. of Yorktown Heights, N. Y., the originator of several excellent varieties which today are well known to almost all Tomato growers. He has named it for Mr. Bradley. In our trial growings and in the propagation fields this marvelous tomato has excelled all other comparable sorts to the extent that it truly deserves the attention of every gardener. The large uniform smooth dark crimson fruit ripen ten days ahead of other midseason sorts and continue in full fruit until frost. The slightly flattened globe-shaped fruits are very solid and meaty with very little acid content, making an ideal variety for canning or slicing. A vigorous grower, heavy producer and a fruit of fine appearance and excellent quality. Bradley's Cleveland Banner is destined to take its place among leading Tomato varieties. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

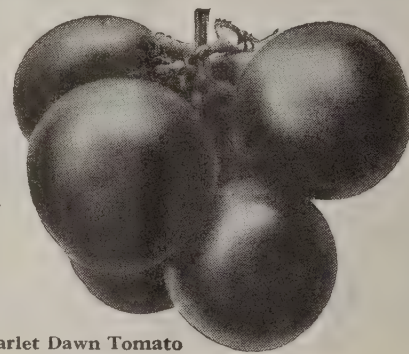
Scarlet Fruited Tomatoes

4084 SPECIAL STRAIN EARLIANA. Seed from Crown Fruits. This strain has been especially selected for depth, smoothness and uniformity of fruit and yet is earlier than the regular strain. Super fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

4089 BONNY BEST. Right after the Earliana. One of the very best scarlet varieties for home garden or market. Fruits round, smooth, medium size and ripen evenly. Flesh firm, very productive. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

4097 NEW STONE. King of the Reds. Main crop variety. Uniformly large size, smooth and very solid, and of best table quality. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

Disease Resistant Tomatoes



Scarlet Dawn Tomato

4094 SCARLET DAWN. Wilt-resistant, rust-resistant. Wonderful new Tomato of the deep Marglobe red color, globe-shaped, earlier and rounder than Pritchard, Scarlet Topper. Received Honorable Mention at the Cornell and the Connecticut Experimental Station trials as well as in the All-America. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

Purple-Pink Tomatoes



Tomato, Acme

4103 ACME. Popular purple, early ripening, medium size, slightly oval and smooth. Reddish-purple with deep scarlet flesh which is solid and meaty. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

Small Fruited Tomatoes



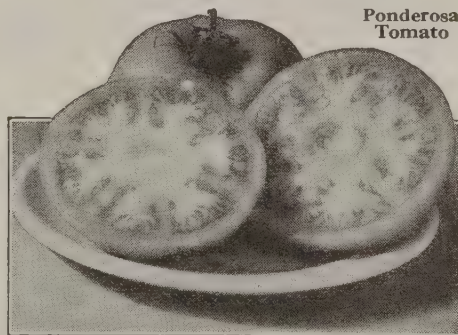
Small Fruited Preserving Tomatoes

4123 SMALL PRESERVING. A mixture comprising Red and Yellow, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Currant and Husk Tomatoes. Very desirable for preserves and canning. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c;**

Yellow Fruited Tomatoes

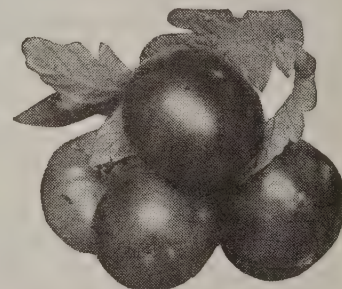
4118 GOLDEN COLOSSAL. The best yellow Tomato. Large Ponderosa and like it in every way except color. Very sweet. Fine for preserving. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

Ponderosa Tomato



4108 PONDEROSA. Largest and heaviest Tomato grown. Glowing purple-crimson. Considered by many the best table variety. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; Oz. 75c.**

4112 OXHEART. Oxheart is very large and heavy with thick flesh and few seeds. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; Oz. 90c.**



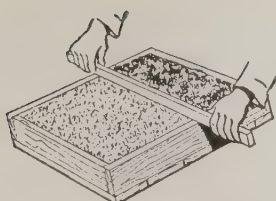
Marglobe Tomato

4095 MARGLOBE. Disease Resistant. Introduced by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for its resistance to "wilt" and "nail head rust." Scarlet fruited main crop variety; result of cross between Marvel and Globe; retains best characteristics of each. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

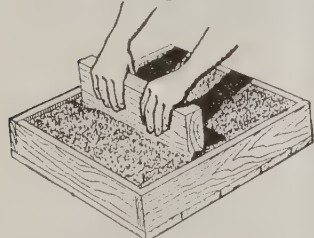
4091 PRITCHARD, or Scarlet Topper. All-America Gold Medal. Disease resistant variety developed by the late Dr. Pritchard of U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Plant comparatively small but branching and a true self topper. Fruits medium size, smooth, solid, heavy, globe shaped, rich dark red both outside and in. Ripens only a few days later than Earliana. Superior Tomato in yield and quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

4101 RUTGER'S. Disease Resistant. Improvement over Marglobe. Brought out by New Jersey Experimental Station where it was heaviest yielding variety. Almost round in shape, ripens from the inside out, bright red and wonderful quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; Oz. 60c.**

Helpful Hints About Starting Your Flower Seeds



Fill flat to top with sifted soil and scrape level



Firm seed bed by tamping lightly with brick or board.

A Start seed in open garden April to June where plants are to stand. Wait until danger of frost is past and soil is warm. Soil should be loamy and worked fine. If soil is heavy it is advisable to sow in seed bed (See culture "B") and transplant to permanent place. Very small seed should merely be pressed in or barely covered. Coarse seed should be covered to about four times its diameter. In either case, firm the soil over seed to bring up moisture. Soil should not be allowed to become hard and dry at any time, but too much water may cause "damping off." Lay a piece of burlap or newspapers over seed bed to hold moisture and prevent baking of soil before tiny plants appear above the surface. When the little plants come up, pull out some and transplant if they stand too thickly so they have a better chance to develop. Keep soil loose around the plants.

B Sow outdoors from April to June, then transplant. Prepare seed bed in the open, of loose, loamy soil, raised slightly above surrounding surface. Surround the bed with a wooden curb to prevent rain washing across it. Its width should not be more than four feet so it can be worked easily. If possible use spot sheltered from strong winds, but shady locations are not recommended as seedlings should have full sun. Sow seed in rows five inches apart. Otherwise follow instructions in culture "A" above. Transplant seedlings when they make true leaves which are second pair that show or they may be left until larger before being moved.

C Start seed in cold frame or flat or florists' pot outdoors April to July. This culture is for slow germinating seeds. Some require a year to germinate. Use soil described in culture "D." Firm soil and broadcast seed which should be covered about four times its diameter. Use shaded location with free circulation of air. In spring, summer and fall water often enough to prevent soil from drying out. Mulching with peat moss helps to retain moisture. Over the winter place in protected spot outdoors and cover with leaves. Remember such seed requires considerable time, so do not disturb too quickly. It will eventually grow if given time enough and soil, moisture, etc., are correct. If moss forms on soil, sprinkle fresh soil over top. When seedlings produce true leaves, transplant.

The following perennial seeds require "C" culture

Aconitum	Dictamnus	Penstemon
Adonis	Helleborus	Phlox
Baptisia	Lobelia	Polemonium
Cerastium	Meconopsis	Primula
	Oenothera	Statice

This new feature of the Templin-Bradley catalog is presented as a service to those trying unfamiliar flower seeds for the first time.

On pages 19 to 37, under the name of each family of Annual Flower Seeds, you will find whether we recommend Culture "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," or "F." All of these cultures are given below.

The majority of the Perennial Seeds offered on pages 33 to 41 should be started by following Culture "F" below. However, after Cultures "C," "D" and "E" below, a few varieties of Perennial Seeds are listed which should be started under those recommendations.

If you find these Cultural suggestions of value to you, let us know by card or letter or a notation on your order. If, on the other hand, you do not think it worth while, we would appreciate knowing that, too.

D Start seed indoors in April or May in box or regular florists' pot. Place receptacle in south window so it may have sunlight most of the day. Box should have holes in bottom for drainage. After covering drainage holes in pot or box with broken pottery, fill with mixture of half sand and half black loam. This is regular potting soil, which may be obtained from florists. Firm the soil. Place pot or box in water so that it soaks up from below, or use a fine spray that does not wash soil. Place in dark room, covering with piece of burlap or newspaper until the plants appear, when receptacle should immediately be placed in full light. To conserve moisture cover pot or box with glass. When moisture collects on glass, wipe it off and prop up one end of glass to allow circulation of air during the day while sun shines. A minimum temperature of 50 degrees at night and 75 degrees during the day give best results. At no time should soil be allowed to dry out. Transplant seedlings to other flats when they get their second set of leaves, setting them at least two inches apart, or they may be placed in small pots or in a border or seed bed outdoors.

The following perennial seeds require "D" culture

Arenaria	Edelweiss
Armeria	Heliopsis
Doronicum	Wallflower

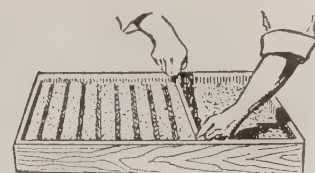
E Sow in cold frame or hot bed in April or May. It is recommended that seed be sown in flats, which are placed in the frame. If hot beds are heated with manure, do not sow seeds until temperature of newly made bed has dropped to 90 degrees. It is important that watering and ventilation be closely watched. On sunny days in spring always keep one end of sash open to prevent overheating which would cause spindly growth. Soil should never be allowed to dry out. Transplant seedlings to other flats when they have made their second set of leaves. Plant two inches apart each way. They may also be transplanted to soil in hot bed or in open ground if not too early in season.

The following perennial seeds require "E" culture if not started indoors as in culture "D"

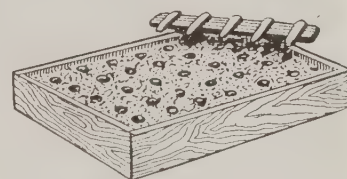
Arenaria	Edelweiss
Armeria	Heliopsis
Doronicum	Wallflower

Good Seeds Carefully
Handled Make Good Gardens.

Templin-Bradley Seeds
are good seeds.



Sow seed in shallow rows and barely cover. Merely press very fine seed in the surface



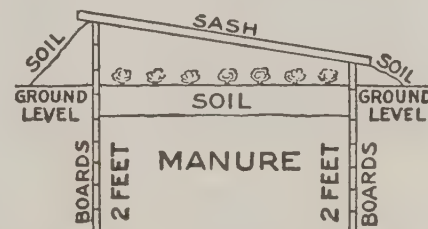
An easy, time-saving method of making holes for transplanting seedlings.

F Sow seed thinly in cold frame or flat or florists' pot outdoors in April after frost danger is past and any time up to August or September 1st. Use soil as described in culture "D." Broadcast seed which cover about four times its diameter and press in with edge of board. Place in cool, shaded location and keep soil moist. After germination supply bottom moisture and when seedlings get second or third set of leaves, transplant to more room. When they reach height of five or six inches and develop a fair root system, transplant to permanent place. The problem with seed started in mid-summer is that weather is usually so hot and dry and moisture supplied evaporates so rapidly, it is difficult to get good germination and quick growth. If you have a cool, moist spot to start seed or you provide means of gentle sprinkling and shading, you will be safe in starting then. Cloth or newspaper over the receptacle until plants appear, holds moisture and prevents baking. Plants of seeds sown in late summer really should be carried over first winter in cold frame for proper protection.

All perennial seed not listed under "C," "D," or "E" requires "F" culture.

THE HOT-BED

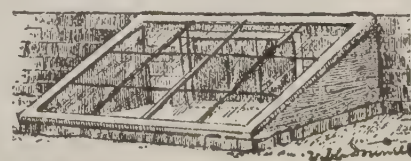
A hot-bed is really a miniature greenhouse and will enable you to start some plants from six weeks to two months earlier than otherwise. The cut below will give you quite a clear idea of the construction.



Showing the construction of a small hot-bed.

COLD FRAMES

One fine place to build a cold frame is right against a basement window of the house. Build it without a back and so arranged that the window can be opened to let heat from the basement get in.



A cold frame against a basement window.

Annual Flower Chart

The greatest degree of success with flowers is acquired by knowing the likes and dislikes, the natural habits and the best treatment of each individual variety. We hope this chart will help you to this knowledge.

Color	Height in Inches	Blooming Season	Variety Name	Other Details					Color	Height in Inches	Blooming Season	Variety Name	Other Details				
				Shade	Cutting	Flower Boxes	Cemetery	Rock Gardens					Shade	Cutting	Flower Boxes	Cemetery	Rock Gardens
Red	6	May	Abronia, Umbellata-Sand Verbena	X	X	X	X	X	Red	18	May	Impatiens—Garden Balsam	X	X	X	X	X
Orange	36-48	June	Abutilon-Flowering Maple	X	X	X	X	X	Orange	3-4	June	Ionopsisidum, Acaule—Diamondflower	X	X	X	X	X
Yellow	24	July	Adonis-Phasant's Eye	X	X	X	X	X	Yellow	10-12	July	Lantana	X	X	X	X	X
Blue	12	August	Adonis-Phasant's Eye	X	X	X	X	X	Blue	24-30	August	Larkspur, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
Purple	24-36	September	Agathe-Blue Daisy	X	X	X	X	X	Purple	24-30	September	Lavatera—Annual Mallow	X	X	X	X	X
White	6-18	October	Ageratum-Floss Flower	X	X	X	X	X	White	10	October	Leptosiphon	X	X	X	X	X
	18-20		Agrostis Nebulosa-Cloud Grass	X	X	X	X	X		18		Leptosiphon Stillman—Stillman Coreopsis	X	X	X	X	X
	15-18		Alonsoa-Maskflower	X	X	X	X	X		6		Limnanthes Douglasi—Marshflower	X	X	X	X	X
	2-6		Alyssum-Sweet Alyssum	X	X	X	X	X		12-18		Linaria, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	6-8		Anagallis, Grandiflora	X	X	X	X	X		12-18		Linum—Flowering Flax	X	X	X	X	X
	18-24		Anchusa, Annual	X	X	X	X	X		6-9		Lobelia, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	8-24		Antirrhinum-Snapdragon	X	X	X	X	X		18-24		Lupines, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Arctotis-Lavender Daisy	X	X	X	X	X		24-30		Malope—Mallow Wort	X	X	X	X	X
	24-36		Argemone-Prickly Poppy	X	X	X	X	X		6-18		Marigold—Tagetes	X	X	X	X	X
	12-18		Asters-China Asters	X	X	X	X	X		9-36		Matricaria—Double Feverfew	X	X	X	X	X
	18-24		Balsam-Lady's Slipper	X	X	X	X	X		15-18		Matthiola—Evening Scented Stocks	X	X	X	X	X
	12-24		Bartonia-Blazing Star	X	X	X	X	X		6		Mesembryanthemum Ice Plant	X	X	X	X	X
	9-12		Brachycome-Swan River Daisy	X	X	X	X	X		12		Mignonette—Reseda	X	X	X	X	X
	12-18		Browallia	X	X	X	X	X		6-12		Nasturtium	X	X	X	X	X
	18		Cacalia-Devil's Paint Brush	X	X	X	X	X		9-12		Nemesia	X	X	X	X	X
	6-18		Calandrinia	X	X	X	X	X		12		Nemophila—Baby Blue Eyes	X	X	X	X	X
	12-18		Calendula-Pot Marigold	X	X	X	X	X		24-36		Nicotiana—Flowering Tobacco	X	X	X	X	X
	12-18		Calliopis-Annual Coreopsis	X	X	X	X	X		15-18		Nigella—Love-in-a-Mist	X	X	X	X	X
	6-15		Candytuft-Iberis	X	X	X	X	X		6		Nolana	X	X	X	X	X
	24-30		Celosia-Various	X	X	X	X	X		9		Nycteria—Capensis	X	X	X	X	X
	18-24		Centaurea, Cyanus-Bachelor's Button	X	X	X	X	X		18-24		Oenothera—Evening Primrose	X	X	X	X	X
	18-24		Centaurea-Sweet Sultans	X	X	X	X	X		4-6		Pansy—Heartease	X	X	X	X	X
	24-36		Chrysanthemum-Annual Painted Daisy	X	X	X	X	X		9-12		Petunia	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Clarkia	X	X	X	X	X		9-12		Phacelia—Harebell Phacelia	X	X	X	X	X
	24-48		Cleome-Spiderflower	X	X	X	X	X		6-18		Phlox, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	9-12		Collomia, Cocinea	X	X	X	X	X		18-24		Poppy, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	12		Convolvulus, Mauritania	X	X	X	X	X		2-6		Portulaca—Rose Moss—Sun Plant	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Cosmidium, Burdigeanum	X	X	X	X	X		12-30		Rudbeckia—Coneflower	X	X	X	X	X
	48-72		Cosmos—Mexican Aster	X	X	X	X	X		24-30		Salpiglossis—Velvet Flower	X	X	X	X	X
	12-24		Cynoglossum—Summer Forget-Me-Not	X	X	X	X	X		24-36		Salvia—Scarlet Sage	X	X	X	X	X
	24-36		Datura—Horn of Plenty	X	X	X	X	X		6		Sanvitalia	X	X	X	X	X
	9-12		Dianthus—Carnations and Pinks	X	X	X	X	X		8-24		Saponaria—Bouncing Bet	X	X	X	X	X
	12		Diascia—Twinspur	X	X	X	X	X		24-30		Scabiosa—Alourning Bride—Pincushion Flower	X	X	X	X	X
	12-24		Didiscus—Queen Ann's Blue Lace Flower	X	X	X	X	X		12-18		Schizanthus—Butterfly Flower	X	X	X	X	X
	8-12		Dimorphoteca—African Daisy	X	X	X	X	X		6-8		Sedum—Annual Stonecrop	X	X	X	X	X
	18-24		Erysimum—Fairy Wallflower	X	X	X	X	X		18		Senecio Elegans—Ragwort	X	X	X	X	X
	9-12		Eschscholtzia—California Poppy	X	X	X	X	X		18-24		Statice—Limonium	X	X	X	X	X
	24-30		Four O'Clocks—Marvel of Peru	X	X	X	X	X		24		Stevia Serrata	X	X	X	X	X
	18		Gaillardia—Blanket Flower	X	X	X	X	X		42-84		Sunflower—Helianthus	X	X	X	X	X
	8-10		Garnolepis Tagetes	X	X	X	X	X		12-30		Stocks—Gilliflower	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Gerbera—Transvaal Daisy	X	X	X	X	X		12-48		Sweet Peas	X	X	X	X	X
	12-24		Gilia—Thimble Flower	X	X	X	X	X		12		Ursinia Anethoides	X	X	X	X	X
	12-18		Globe Amaranth—Gomphrena Everlasting	X	X	X	X	X		24-36		Vendium Fastuosum	X	X	X	X	X
	9-15		Godetia—Satin Flower	X	X	X	X	X		6-12		Verbena	X	X	X	X	X
	12-24		Gypsophila—Annual Baby's Breath	X	X	X	X	X		18-24		Vinca—Periwinkle	X	X	X	X	X
	24-36		Helichrysum—Strawflower	X	X	X	X	X		8-12		Virginian Stocks—Malcomia	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Heliotrope	X	X	X	X	X		12-18		Wallflower, Annual	X	X	X	X	X
	24		Hunnemannia—Golden Buttercup Poppy	X	X	X	X	X		12-24		Zinnia	X	X	X	X	X

Annual Flower Seeds

NOTE—"CULTURE," following name of each family of flowers, refers to planting information on page 17.

For nearly seventy years we have specialized in fine flower seeds for gardens and greenhouses of our customers.

"Annual Flowers" complete their life cycle from seed to seed in one growing season. They make the best investment if you like flowers because they cost little, bloom profusely, add color, beauty and fragrance to your garden and provide an abundance of cut-flowers for the house.

A few, well chosen varieties from these pages, will assure flowers from early summer until fall frosts.

Flowers around the borders and background of your Victory Garden will dress it up as it should be. The time you spend in growing flowers pays big dividends in satisfaction and you may as well have your share in these dark war days.

Ageratum

Valuable edging plant, easily grown and covered with plentiful blooms from midsummer thru frost. Foliage especially attractive. **CULTURE D OR E.**



Dwarf Blue Bedder Ageratum

16 IMPROVED BLUE BALL. Rich, dark blue, flowers literally cover each plant. Use in borders to blend with pink Petunias and golden Marigolds, where its low growth of about 8 inches makes rich frame for the bed. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

17 BLUE BALL. Dwarf, compact 10 to 12 inch plants with clear blue flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

18 FAIRY PINK. This new Ageratum is a dwarf compact type, seldom growing over 5 or 6 inches tall, producing a mass of delightful soft salmon-rose-pink flowers. Plants begin blooming when a few inches tall and continue as the plant grows **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

19 MIDGET BLUE. AGERATUM. All-America Silver Medal 1940. After many years of intensive work in plant breeding and selection, a really dwarf Ageratum has been produced. Midget Blue grows only 2 to 3 inches high, has delicate foliage, which is practically smothered with deep blue flowers, making it a perfect flower for edgings. **Pkt. 15c.**

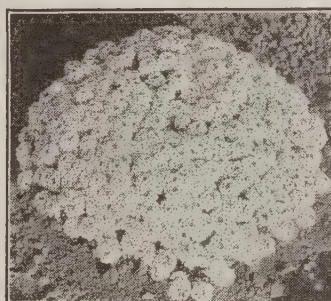
20 Dwarf Blue Bedder. This fine new variety is a very uniform grower. Four inches high and simply covered with large clusters of deep lavender blue flowers. Because of its uniform growth and rich color, this is one of the best edging varieties yet produced. **Pkt. 15c.**



Ageratum, Blue Ball Improved

Alyssum

Most popular of all flowers for very dwarf, compact borders and edgings. Blooms quickly from seed and continues until frost. Excellent for porch and window boxes. Delicately fragrant. **CULTURE D OR E.**



Little Dorritt Alyssum

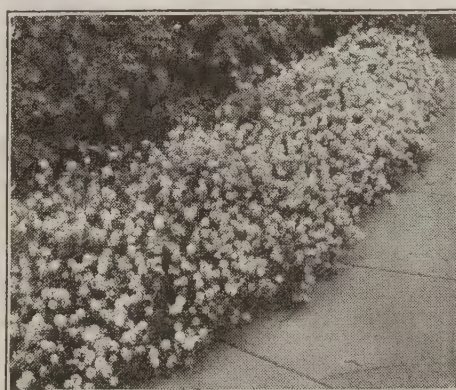
26 LITTLE DORRITT. Marvelous new type, forms perfect little plants 4 inches tall, completely covered with fragrant tiny white flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

21 SWEET WHITE, Benthami Maritimum. Semi-trailing so suitable for boxes and hanging baskets. In the border it spreads to 18 inches or more. White and sweet scented. **Pkt. 8c; 1/4 oz. 20c; Oz. 50c.**

22 LITTLE GEM, Carpet of Snow. Best white with most uniform plants. 6 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

23 LILAC QUEEN. Just enough off-white to be pleasingly noticeable and still not clash with other colors. Much like Little Gem in habit. **Pkt. 8c; 1/4 oz. 20c; Oz. 60c.**

23-A VIOLET QUEEN. Flowers of this new variety have a character peculiarly their own, being of a pretty bright violet tint. Plants are dwarf and neatly compact and just as free flowering as the white varieties. Violet Queen offers a pleasant alternative to the old favorite white flowering varieties for edging and borders. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**



Alyssum, Popular Border Plant



Arctotis, Hybrida Mixed

Arctotis

Arctotis or Lavender Daisy is one of the loveliest Daisies, and most desirable annual for cut-flowers as well as for the garden. This Blue-Eyed African Daisy should not be confused with our Golden African Daisy or Dimorphoteca. **CULTURE D OR E.**

128 HYBRIDA MIXED. One of the most beautiful novelties offered in recent years. The flowers are like Arctotis Grandis in form but in pink, rose, yellow and orange, with dark centers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Anchusa

35 CAPENSIS, Cape Forget-Me-Not. 18 to 24 inches tall; bears profusion of Forget-Me-Not like flowers; freely branching; blooms all summer and excellent cut-flowers. **Culture A or B. Pkt. 10c.**



Balsam, Bush Flowered

Balsam

Balsam or Lady's Slipper, form nearly symmetrical, tree-like plants with a profusion of wax-like flowers in most brilliant colors. Easy culture, grow 1 1/2 to 2 ft. tall. May be sown in late summer for transplanting in the fall for winter blooming indoors. **CULTURE A OR B.**

309 BUSH FLOWERED MIXED. This new type of Balsam will grow only 15 to 18 inches tall forming dense, shapely, compact plants with rich dark foliage. The lovely double blooms are borne above the foliage like miniature bouquets. With its delightful array of color this variety will add much interest and beauty to your garden. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

306 DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED. Great variety of rich colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

307 CAMELIA FLOWERED. Tightly double as a Camelia and in grand color range. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Templin-Bradley's Glorious Asters



Aster, Mammoth
Peony-Flowered



Beauty Asters



California Giant Asters



American Branching Asters

Asters should have a place in your garden if you like plenty of flowers from July right on to frost. Their colors will suit your taste whether it be for white, delicate blues, pinks, salmons, yellows or the brilliant reds, deep purples and crimsons. Even a small bed of Asters will provide you with cut-flowers which will stand up in the home in hot weather. They are in such demand that customers in all parts of the country find ready sale for cut-flowers on the regular flower markets, on wayside stands and among neighbors. The intensive work in breeding which has been carried on by our specialist has resulted in improving the length of stems, the size of flowers and in fixing colors.

A most important development in Asters has been the work in making them wilt-resistant. This has been going on for several years and just as rapidly as we accomplish this important work with a family of Asters, we cease producing non-resistant strains and offer to you only strains which are resistant to Fusarium Wilt. All such are noted under the family name. The enjoyment you will get from growing Asters will be one of your greatest joys in flower growing. The fact that a large number of *America's leading florists* obtain Aster seed from Templin-Bradley each year is the strongest recommendation of quality we can offer you.

American Branching Asters

Wilt-Resistant

Fully double globular flowers 4 inches across, petals incurved, stems often 2 feet long. Excellent cut-flower from midseason to frost. Branching habit, vigorous plants. Pleasing colors. You will love them.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 145 Coppery Rose | 147 Shell Pink |
| 143 Crimson | 144 Sensation |
| 146 Dark Lavender | (Scarlet) |
| 142 Purple | 148 White |

141 Above Colors Mixed

Price, any Color or Mixed, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

150 Collection Offer—Value 70c
7 Pkts. 1 each of 7 above colors 50c

New Princess Asters

Wilt-Resistant

Full, crested center, surrounded by several rows of guard petals. Fine keepers and shippers. 18 to 24" tall. Flowers 3 to 3 1/2 inches across and flower early.

265 Princess Anne. Opens Peach blossom and turns rose-pink as flowers mature. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

266 Princess Bonnie. Soft, salmon-rose, with center rich gold while opening. New color combination. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

267 Princess Marsha. Vibrant, cinnabar scarlet, with rich, gold center when opening, later turning to silvery cinnabar. New color note for your garden and in bouquets. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

268 Collection Value 30c
3 Pkts. 1 each of three above colors 25c
New Princess Type Asters



Asters, Princess Type

California Giant Asters

Large, full flowers of the Crego type with broad, graceful petals, borne on long heavy non-lateral stems. Plants 3 feet tall, blooming from mid-summer until frost. California Giants are in great demand for cut flowers, both by the home gardener and the florist.

221 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

Early Beauty Asters

Wilt-Resistant

Good sized flowers with center petals curled and whorled, blooms about same time as American Branching. Unexcelled for cut-flowers. Stems up to 2 feet. Sturdy plants with many branches. A distinct type you will be glad to have.

151 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Mammoth Peony-Flowered Asters

This superb new type of Aster is of immense fully double flowers, borne on long stout stems quite free from laterals. It is an improved Beauty type and is the best keeper of all Asters. All these good qualities make the Mammoth Peony-Flowered Aster a choice flower for cut-flowers both for the home gardener and for the florist. Plants 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, mid-summer until frost.

201 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

Giant Branching Crego

Wilt-Resistant

Like Japanese Chrysanthemums with long, twisted and curled, reflex petals. Flowers 4 inches across and fully double. Tall, strong, heavy bearing, long stemmed flowers that bloom from mid-season to frost. Excellent colors. One plant makes a big bouquet.

191 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Queen of The Market

Wilt-Resistant Asters

These well known early flowering Asters are of the branching habit, about 20 inches tall and come into bloom very early. The flowers are fully double and the stems long. They are very useful for early market and for early cut-flowers.

161 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

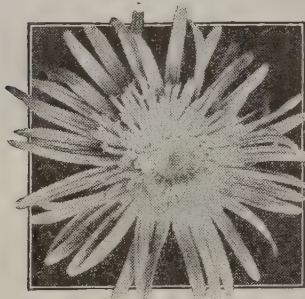
Early Giant Asters

Wilt-Resistant

The flowers of this new type are of the large Giants of California form, while the plants are slightly shorter, about 1 1/2 feet tall, of the branching habit. The Early Giants are early blooming, coming into flower four to six weeks earlier than the Giants of California, but with the same fine flower form.

173 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

Giant California Sunshine Asters



Giant California Sunshine Asters

Called "The most beautiful Aster in the World"

This is a most artistic flower with its single row of outer petals and its tufted center of shorter petals. The color harmony is startlingly beautiful, a dual-tone effect being obtained through the contrasting tints of the disc-like center and the outer row of guard petals. Flowers 4 inches across.

221 Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Templin-Bradley's Glorious Asters

Continued from preceding page

Superfine Aster Mixtures

All Types Mixtures

300 WILT-RESISTANT MIXED. A splendid well balanced mixture of wilt-resistant strains containing all the colors and types listed on these two pages. This mixture should give you a continuous supply of wonderful blooms for cut flowers throughout the entire season. You will enjoy studying the types. **Pkt. 8c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

304 EXTRA QUALITY MIXED. Very carefully prepared, containing all of the separate types we list, and others as well. It will give you a beautiful Aster collection for the price of one packet—early, mid-season and late varieties, and all the colors known to Asters. Plant a quantity of this mixture and see what delights are in store for you. **Pkt. 8c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

One Color Mixtures

Now nearly at the head of the list in popularity these mixtures are made up of the one color indicated from all the types and varieties available and provide an abundance of bloom of this one color from the earliest to bloom to the latest.

Gardeners are fast accepting these color segregations as the most satisfactory to use when aiming for an abundance of material for bouquet use.

301 WHITE VARIETIES MIXED. A splendid mixture of the best of all white varieties consisting of all types, early, mid-season and late thus giving you a continuous bloom of large lovely white blooms all summer. A delight to those who appreciate flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

302 PINK VARIETIES MIXED. This mixture contains all the best pink varieties of all types early, mid-season and late and will give you an abundant supply of blooms in the delightful shades of pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

303 BLUE VARIETIES MIXED. All the varieties are represented in this fine mixture of light blue and mid-blue Asters. Early, mid-season and late sorts are all included and will give you a most excellent supply of blue flowers for cutting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

Variety Color Mixtures



The Graceful Comet Aster

171 GIANT BRANCHING COMET MIXED. **Wilt-Resistant.** Like Japanese Chrysanthemums with long, twisted and curled, reflex petals. Flowers 4 inches across and fully double. Tall, strong, heavy bearing, long stemmed flowers that bloom from mid-season to frost. Excellent colors. One plant makes a big bouquet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

181 OSTRICH FEATHER MIXED. **Wilt-Resistant.** A lovely type of Aster with large, full, fluffy flowers of irregularly twisted petals, resembling Ostrich plumes or feathers. Plants 2 feet tall and of robust growth. Long stems make them fine for cut-flowers. Blooms in mid-season. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**



Aster, Super Giant Los Angeles
See also El Monte

291 SUPER GIANT LOS ANGELES. **Wilt-Resistant.** The last word for size and beauty in Asters. The flowers are 6 inches across with graceful, interlacing petals and are really like magnificent Chrysanthemums as the illustration above shows. The color is pure shell pink, a favorite shade in Asters. Plants 2 1/2 feet tall. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

292 SUPER GIANT EL MONTE. **All-America.** The only really large-flowered crimson Aster. It is a deep crimson, composed of quantities of daintily interlaced, plume-like petals. The flowers are extremely large and fluffy, borne on heavy non-lateral, basal branched stems. Very early and long lasting blooms. Considered the finest Aster yet introduced. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

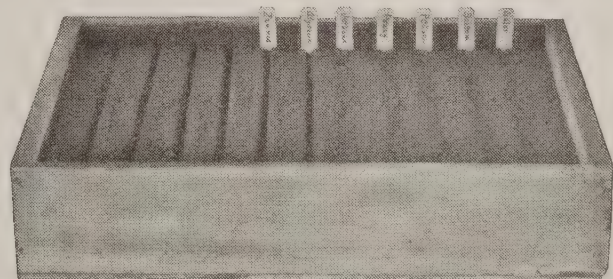
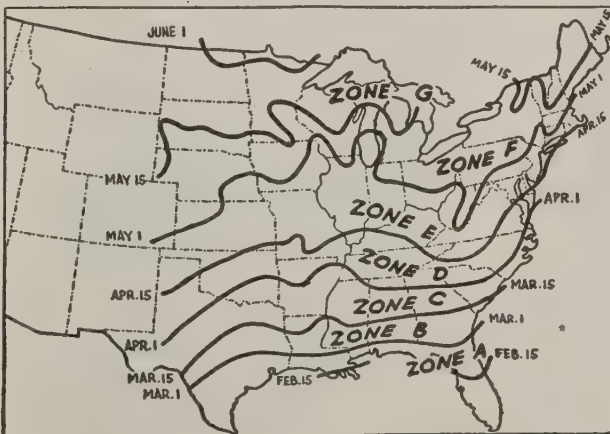
281 HEART OF FRANCE. **Wilt-Resistant.** The finest red Aster, as alluring as the richest Ruby and retains its color to the very end. The petals appear changeable, sometimes showing a glow, sometimes a warm velvety texture. Plants 1 1/2 feet tall and well branched. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



A Field of Templin-Bradley's Wilt-Resistant Asters Being Grown for Seed.

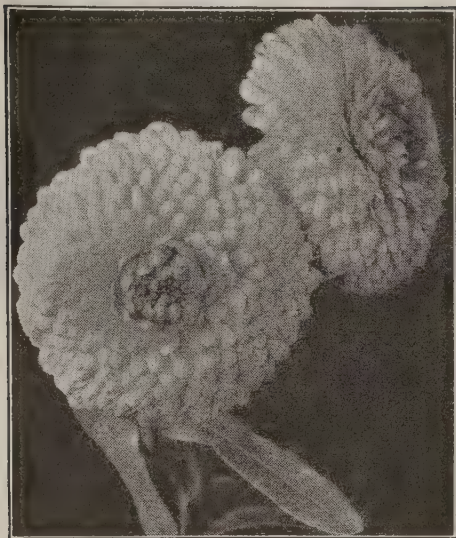
To Beat the Weather in Spring

Use this map to locate your home. Note the dates at right edge and lines running from them. Dates indicate average last killing spring frosts over a number of recent years.



Start tender flower and vegetable seeds indoors in flats as shown in illustration, so when danger of killing frosts has passed, you can transplant seedling plants into your garden with reasonable safety.

This will give you earlier flowers and vegetables than if you planted seed directly in your garden and be much less expensive than if you purchased started plants locally.



Sensation Calendula

Calendulas

If you like a gala atmosphere in your garden, plant Calendulas. Unrivalled for brilliant color and will fill your garden and house with their charming beauty all summer and fall.

By careful plant breeding, Calendulas have been greatly improved in size and color and we offer you a wonderful selection of varieties in all the gay shades of orange, yellow and lemon. They come in double, loose and quilled petal types. 2½ to 4 inches in diameter and 12 to 18 inches tall. CULTURE D OR E

416 MIXED CALENDULAS. An excellent mixture of orange, yellow, lemon, and striped varieties that will give many beautiful bouquets, and a very bright showy bed in the garden. Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 20c; Oz. 35c.

420 SENSATION OR CAMPFIRE IMPROVED. Vigorous growth and strong stems needing very little disbudding to produce the finest flowers. Blooms flat and undoubtedly the largest of any Calendula. Color is brilliant orange with scarlet sheen, and full yellow center. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.


Calendula
Pastel Shades

426 PASTEL SHADES CALENDULA MIXED. Dwarfier growing types; especially adapted for bedding or borders. Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream, white, orange and lemon. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

427 ORANGE SHAGGY, Gold Medal Award. An unusual Calendula, with over-lapping, deeply fringed petals. Rich, glowing orange, shading to lighter orange in the center. Large flowers, 18 inch stems. Excellent bouquet variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

441 BALL'S GOLD. A special florist's strain, by many considered the finest of all. A rich golden-yellow lighter than Ball's Orange. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

443 BALL'S ORANGE. A companion to Ball's Gold with same good form and size, but rich orange in color. Extra long stemmed. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.



Calendula, Orange Shaggy

Cactus

Grow them from Seed.

403 MIXED CACTUS. A fine mixture of the many sorts that can be successfully grown from seed under ordinary conditions. Interesting hobby. With good drainage and thoroughly broken up sod, screened, with sand added it is not too difficult. Culture C, D or E. Pkt. 25c.


California Poppy
Single Eschscholtzia

California Poppy

Listed under Poppies.

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Garden Manual—Reference Work
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Helpful
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27 Chapters

Planning
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Lawns
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Planting and
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Small Fruits

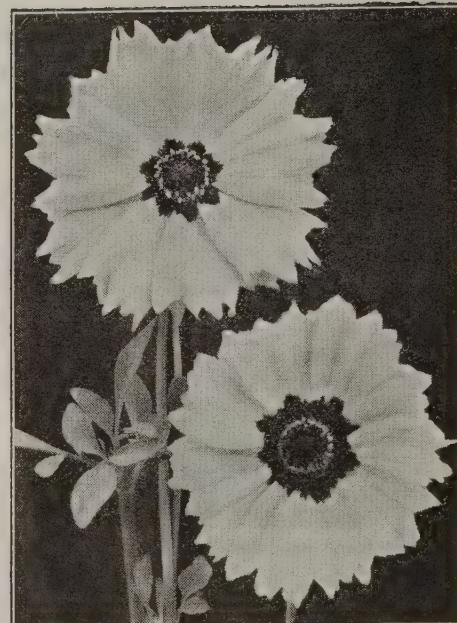
Trees and
Shrubby
Evergreens
Vines
Hedges
Acid Plants
Roses
Bulbs
Rockery

12 Calendar Bulletins

Perennials and
Annuals
Water Gardens
Window Boxes
House Plants
The Amateur
Greenhouse
Pest Control
Flower
Arrangements

BEAUTIFUL COVER: The cover is Durable Fabric GOLD EMBOSSED. Size 8 x 11 inches. Made to take into the garden with you.

Beautiful Durable Practical
\$3.00 Per Copy Postpaid



Calliopsis Golden Crown

Calliopsis

Calliopsis, or Annual Coreopsis is one of the finest midsummer annuals for mass planting or clusters in the garden or border. So profuse and continuous blooming that they will furnish much for cutting and still always maintain a wonderful display in the garden. CULTURE D OR E.

466 TALL MIXED. Produces flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson and brown, on long wiry stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

465 GOLDEN CROWN. A greatly enlarged variety of the Drummond type with an extra row of petals which produce a semi-double flower of great attractiveness. The color is a rich shade of orange-yellow or gold enhanced by dark rich colored centers. Stems are 12 to 15 inches long and fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

HORMODIN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

No 1 No 2 No 3 POWDER

Success With Cuttings

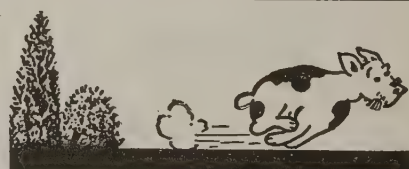
HORMODIN POWDER is the new root inducing chemical which stimulates rapid root growth on cuttings.

HORMODIN NO. 1, for carnations, roses, poinsettias, chrysanthemums and similar types 1¾ oz. tin 50c.

HORMODIN NO. 2, for woody and semi-woody types of cuttings. 1¾ oz. tin 75c.

HORMODIN NO. 3, for evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1 oz. tin \$1.00.

COMBINATION PACKAGE. Contains package of each of the three powders sufficient for several hundreds of cuttings. Combination 75c.

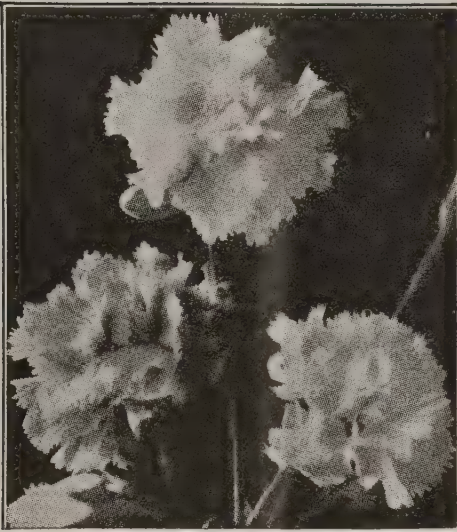


"DOGZOFF"

If you are bothered with dogs, cats or rabbits, "Dogzoff" is the spray you need. A most efficient animal repellent, non-poisonous to plants and animals and not offensive to humans.

"Dogzoff" is applied with any small insect sprayer and one application lasts three to four weeks. It will save its cost many times over around the garden and home.

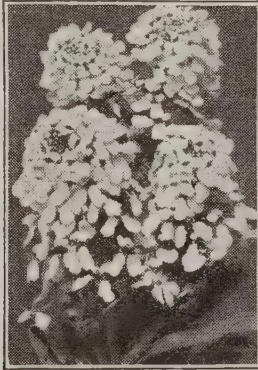
Price for Season's Dogzoff Supply 69c



Carnation, Marguerite

Carnations

681 DOUBLE MARGUERITE. Lovely, fragrant, produce fine double flowers from seed sown in the garden early in the spring, bloom in four months. When well started, transplant to 12 inches apart. Flowering until late fall and can be potted for winter blooming. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**



Candytuft

One of the most useful and popular annuals. Completely covered all summer with neat clusters of flowers well suited for bouquets; of dwarf spreading habit, making it especially desirable as a border or edging plant. Prefers sandy loam. Blooms profusely and their fragrance especially commends them as cut-flowers. **CULTURE D OR E.**

475 UMBELLATA MIXED. An excellent bedding or border variety of Candytuft of dwarf compact growth. Free flowering in shades of white, lavender, rose or crimson. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

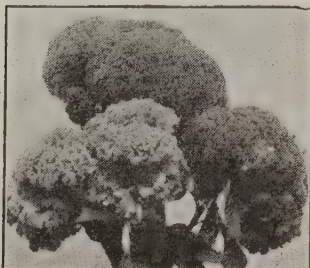
Clarkia

581 CLARKIA ELEGANS. Clarkia resembles sprays of Flowering Almond. Flowers double, pink, rose, red and white; dainty and attractive. Plant some of our grand mixture and you will be pleased with their beauty. **Culture A or B. Mixed Colors: Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

Coleus

601 EXHIBITION MIXED. Coleus is a plant with richly colored leaves of maroon, green, crimson and yellow. The most popular bedding foliage plant grown from seed. The large variegated leaves of this strain are beautiful. **Culture D or E. SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

603 RAINBOW MIXTURE. Strikingly beautiful colors. Large, variegated leaves. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**



Royal
Velvet
Coxcomb



Celosia, Thompsonii Magnifica

Celosias

Give Lasting Color To Your Garden

The Celosias include some of the finest and showiest flowers that can be grown in the outdoor garden. Easily raised from seed, either planted directly outdoors or started inside for later transplanting. Make beautiful bouquets. We offer seeds of both the fine feathery type, called Plumosa, and the broad heavier type called Cockscomb. Many like to cut the flowers and keep them in vases over winter. Try it this year. **CULTURE D OR E.**

Chinese Wool Flowers

501 CHILDSI CELOSIA. Distinct forms of plumed Celosia. Average, 2 feet tall, branching freely, each shoot bearing beautiful ball-shaped flower-heads, resembling a ball of wool. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

Celosia Plumosas

Ostrich Plume Celosias are of pyramidal form, bearing many graceful feather-like plumes of brilliant reds and yellows. Easy to grow in any garden soil.

513 PLUMED KNIGHT. One of the most wonderful flowers ever grown, the result of over 20 years of patient toil. Produces waving plumes in dozens of color shades—rose, silvery-pink, salmon, red, purple, orange and yellow. **Special Packets 25c.**

507 THOMPSONII MAGNIFICA. Mixed Color. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

514 FLAME OF FIRE. Decidedly the best and most colorful of the Plume Celosias for garden decoration or cutting material. 18 to 20 inches tall, of upright pyramidal form, it bears many terminal plumes both large and small, that are most attractive, alone or in mixed bouquets. Illustrated above. **Pkt. 15c.**



Canterbury Bells

Annual Canterbury Bells. A new strain of this popular biennial flower in which has been developed the ability to bloom in a few months from seed thus making it entirely satisfactory to use as an annual subject. 2 to 2 1/2 feet tall and each plant producing several spikes of bloom. **CULTURE D OR E.**

486 MIXED COLORS. Blue shades, rose and pink, and pure white. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**
Perennial Canterbury Bells, See Page 39.



Celosia, Flame of Fire

Cockscombs

493 MIRACLE TALL. Tall unbranching stems, 24 to 30 inches tall, bearing immense solid heads or combs of unusual size and coloring. Colors range from creamy-white thru yellow, orange, pink, red, scarlet and purple. **Extra fine Mixed. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

494 ROYAL VELVET. All-America. A fine new Cockscomb branching from the base, the extra large center head is surrounded by numerous medium sized Combs just right for cutting. Combs are of rich ruby-red and foliage is bronzy-green with reddish margin. Plants are two feet tall and bloom very early. **Pkt. 15c.**



Ornamental Corn

Corn—Ornamental

600 ORNAMENTAL CORN MIXED. Much interest is expressed in the use of the highly colored, striped and variegated corn which is being so much used in many ways as a decorative subject. A few ears of this bright colored corn, with husks braided together, make a most interesting and attractive decoration for many locations. We offer a fine mixture of the vari-colored and rainbow sorts. **Culture, grow same as Sweet Corn. Ounce Packet, 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; Lb. 80c.**

Castor Beans

Strong, sturdy-growing, tropical-like, ornamental greenish-bronze foliage plants, desirable for centers for Canna beds and to hide unsightly places. **CULTURE D OR E.**

1694 ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest and freest growing of this family. Foliage from bright green to bronze. These giant plants develop in one year from seed and often grow to ten feet tall under good conditions. Moles will stay out of a garden where Castor Beans grow. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c.**



Double Bachelor's Buttons

Centaureas

Bachelor's Button, Double Cornflower

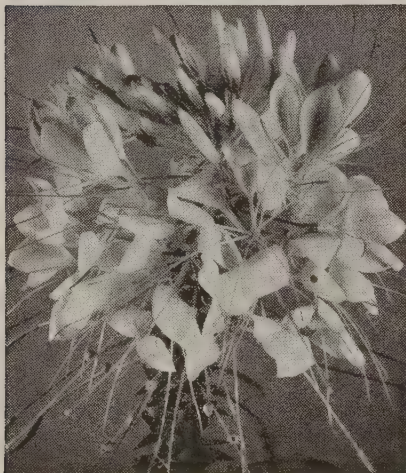
Double Bachelor's Button

Centaurea Cyanus, Cornflower. Among our most popular old-fashioned annuals. Easy to grow; make very pretty bouquets and go well with other flowers. Florists grow many of these double varieties for their formal pieces. We offer the double flowering in the following separate colors, CULTURE A OR B:

536 JUBILEE GEM. A fine new dwarf variety of Double Bachelor Button or Cornflower. The plant grows very compact, 12 inches high, the foliage forms little tufts of bright green, contrasting beautifully with the strikingly vivid, double flowers. The color is so intense, and the well-shaped plant is literally covered with its true-blue flowers. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

517 BLUE BOY. The most popular color of the Bachelor Buttons, Blue Boy is a full double flower produced in great profusion on fine stems for cutting. The plants grow 15 to 18 inches tall and quite bushy, making a very attractive planting in the garden and if the blooms are cut frequently they will be produced freely all season. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

516 BEST MIXED DOUBLE. Includes all shades of the double flowered. This mixture will certainly give you some pretty bouquets. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**



Cleome, Pink Queen

A Beautiful Cleome

592 Pink Queen. Huge trusses of bright salmon pink flowers surmount each of the long stems of this new and novel plant. Grows three feet in height and makes a delightful cut flower for use with other lavender or blue flowers. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**



Giant Sweet Sultans

Giant Sweet Sultans

Sweet Sultans, or Centaurea Imperialis. Beautiful long-stemmed sweet-scented flowers with soft, velvety heads, make very enchanting bouquets, and will keep in good condition for several days. Flowers 2 to 2 1/2 inches across the plants, 2 1/2 to 3 ft. tall. CULTURE A OR B.

525 IMPERIALIS MIXED. The above and other shades, in splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

Cynoglossum

Cynoglossum or Summer Forget-Me-Not. A very desirable annual that blooms in a few weeks from seed. The bushy little plants about 18 inches high are covered with a mass of dainty deep blue flowers, similar to the spring Forget-Me-Nots. Blooms profusely from June through September. It thrives in hot, dry locations where few flowers grow. Makes choice cut-flowers for dainty bouquets. CULTURE A OR B.

650 AMABILE BLUE. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

651 AMABILE PINK. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**



Cynoglossum Firmament

Dwarf Cynoglossum

652 FIRMAMENT. All-America. This fine new Cynoglossum or Summer Forget-Me-Not produces plants of dwarf, compact, shapely growth, that overcomes the objection to previous varieties for garden use. The 12 to 15 inch plants bear a profusion of vivid indigoblue blooms on well branched stems, make excellent cutting material, as well as attractive garden flowers. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**



Double Cosmos, Peerless Mixed

Cosmos

Our plant breeders have developed strains of Cosmos which are so early that they will bloom from seed sown in the open ground. Prior to the introduction of these new strains, many people who wanted Cosmos would not try to grow them because the flowers bloomed too late. If you want an extra early start, the seed may be sown indoors and transplanted into the garden later. CULTURE D OR E.

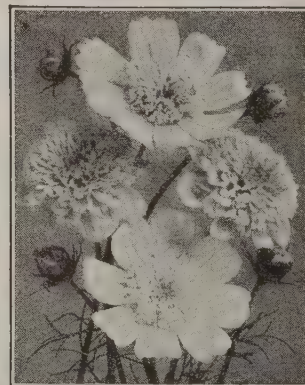
New Double Cosmos

619 DOUBLE PEERLESS MIXED. An extra Early Sensation Cosmos in a beautiful new double form. Two forms of the double flowers are found in this new Cosmos, one is the regular double crested and the other is the newer and novel fluted type. Both average 4 1/2 to 5 inches across. Color ranges from white, through pink to crimson. **Pkt. 15c.**

Early Express Cosmos

612 EXPRESS MIXED. In Early Express Cosmos, we have a variety that will bloom in from 45 to 50 days after the sowing of the seed and will bloom continuously from then until frost. The flowers are of medium size and the colors good. Plants 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE.**

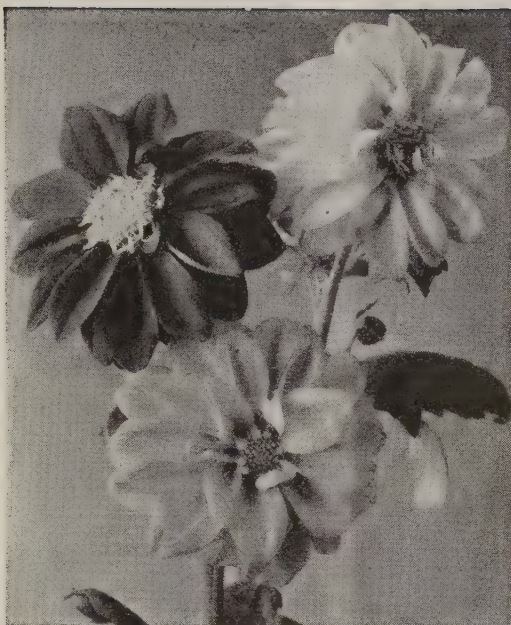
606 EARLY MAMMOTH SINGLE COSMOS. The best type for the North as it blooms earlier than the late Giants. The flowers are large, in shades of crimson, pink and white. There is no other of the tall Annuals that serve their purpose as well as the Cosmos. They are graceful and attractive during all stages of their growth. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**



Double Crested Cosmos

618 DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS. The flowers are unique and exceedingly pretty. Center double with a row of broad outer petals. We have the earlier flowering strains of doubles, the best strain obtainable. Flowers frequently entirely double or else the disk-florets become tufted or crested. The seed should be started indoors early. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

616 SENSATION MIXED. The Sensation type of Cosmos is ideal as a cut-flower and, it has already become a favorite for this use. Flowers immense size, 4 to 5 inches across, with broad heavy fluted petals, which overlap, forming a very full single flower. Long strong stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers in 8 to 10 weeks from time seed is sown, blooming from July to Frost. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



Dahlia, Double Dwarf Hybrids

Dwarf Double Dahlia

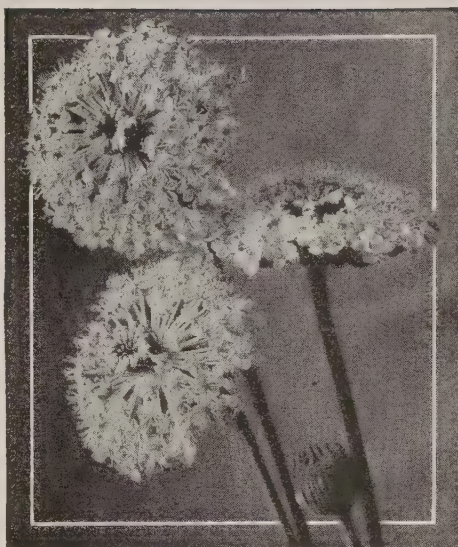
The new Dwarf Dahlias grown from seed produce beautiful blooms for cut-flower use. 12 to 24 inches.

653 NEW DWARF DOUBLE HYBRIDS. A great improvement over present existing strains, this grand variety contains a very high percentage of true double flowers. The color range has also been broadened and includes shades of canary-yellow, scarlet, terra-cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender-pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, white and many intermediate shades. An excellent cut-flower variety, growing about 30 inches tall. **Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c.**

Giant Dahlia Seed

Dahlias are easily grown from seed and although they do not come true to color of the parent, many new and fine varieties are seedlings. Seed started early in the house will bloom the same season. **CULTURE D OR E.**

660 SUPERFINE SELECTED DAHLIAS. This seed has been hand-selected from cross-pollinated blooms of the best named varieties of Decorative and Cactus types, the highest quality possible to secure. **Pkt. 25c.**



Didiscus, Queen Anne's Lace Flower

Didiscus

706 DIDISCUS COERULEUS, Queen Anne's Blue Lace Flower. A shade of heavenly blue that has decided value in bouquets or in the open garden. Flower ball-shaped, a compact mass of dainty individual florets, charming and graceful. Plant the seed early in a cool, rather moist place. **Culture A or B. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

SOIL TEST KITS

It's easy and inexpensive to test your own soil with these test kits. They are made especially for the amateur by the same laboratory which provides Government departments, county agents, agricultural schools and large professional growers with much of their testing equipment.

DeLuxe Model 200 tests Postpaid \$22.50
(with laboratory equipment)

Club Model 60 tests Postpaid 4.75

Home Gardener 20 tests Postpaid 2.00

Complete instructions with all sets. Chemical refills are inexpensive and are available in all sizes extending the usefulness of the kit as long as unbroken.



Euphorbia

Euphorbia

831 SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN, Euphorbia Variegata. Bushy plants growing 2 to 3 feet high, surmounted with broad fleshy green leaves, veined and margined with white. **CULTURE D or E. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. See Poppy-California



Four O'Clocks Make Excellent Annual Hedge

Four O'Clocks

881 TALL MIXED, Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis. A popular and easy growing annual of bushy habit, 2 feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer, hundreds of brilliant blooms. The flowers remain tightly closed until four o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing mass of brilliant colors. **Culture D or E. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c.**



Fungicide—Insecticide—Plant Stimulant

Complete Protection against Plant Insects and Diseases

Mildew and Black Spot diseases are easily controlled with Tri-ogen. Complete protection against all diseases and insect pests. Easily applied, acts as a stimulant, producing vigor in growth with resultant luxurious blooms. Applied weekly, from early until late frost, makes it possible for the amateur to achieve the success comparable to the professional.

PRICES F.O.B. CLEVELAND

A. Small Kit (makes 16 quarts)\$1.50
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 quarts) 4.00
C. Large Kit (makes 32 gallons) 6.00
D. Estate Kit (makes 128 gallons)20.00



Will Solve Your House Plant Problems
You Feed Your Pets--Don't Starve Your Plants
Easy To Apply and the Results Will Please You

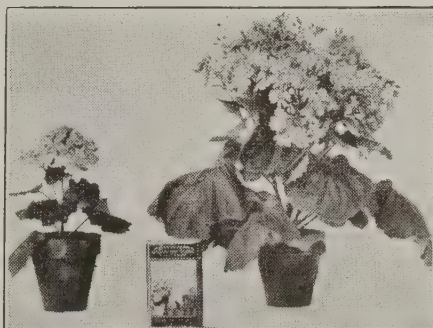


The 50-Cent Can

Potted plants and ferns soon use up food in the soil. With small applications of Watch-em-Grow at regular intervals, applied according to directions, plants will continue luxuriant, healthy, new growth and produce their beautiful bloom regularly.

Watch-em-Grow is a clean odorless powder, quickly dissolves in water and is applied as you water the plants. No trouble, no bother and no mess. When potting plants a teaspoonful of Watch-em-Grow mixed with a gallon of soil will supply sufficient food for the plants for six or eight months.

4300 8 oz. Can, 50c.



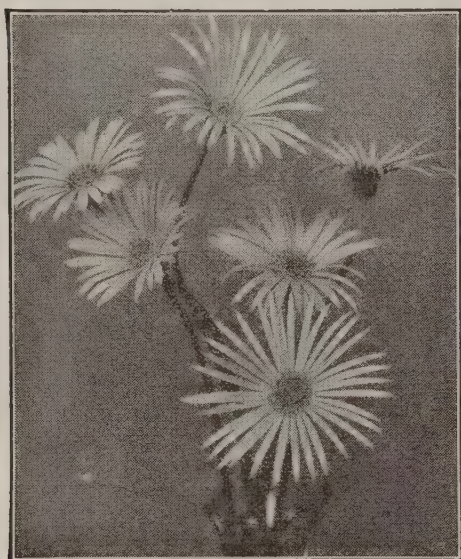
The Plant on Right Had Watch-em-Grow



Annual Gaillardia

Gaillardia, Annual

915 DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED. Excellent for bedding. Strong, constant bloomers, from early summer to frost. Flowers showy, on long stems and distinctive, in reds and orange, and rose tinted at the base of petals. Foliage gray-green and abundant. Our mixture contains both singles and doubles, 18 inches tall. Culture D or E. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Gerbera, Transvaal Daisy

Gerbera

928 GERBERA, JAMESONI HYBRIDS, or Transvaal Daisy. A half-hardy perennial which we recommend growing as an annual. Start seed indoors very early. Fine house plant, too. Flowers in red, orange, pink, rose and coral, about 3 inches across and borne on long, excellent stems. Will last 3 weeks as cut-flowers. It will be outstanding in your garden. Florists get top prices for these flowers. Culture D or E. Pkt. 25c.


Gilia Coronopifolia
"Texas Plumb"

Gilia

944 CORONOPIFOLIA HYBRIDS. Tall upright plants, with needle-like foliage, bearing many trumpet-shaped flowers along the sides of the stem at the top. In rich color tones of apricot, salmon, pink, scarlet and yellow, 3 feet tall. SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.

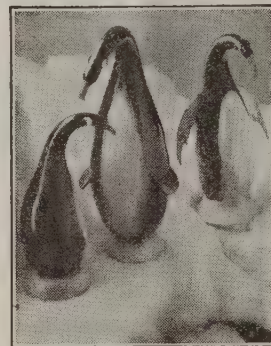
Gypsophilas

Annual Baby's Breath

Popular Bouquet Flowers. Easily grown Annuals, 12 to 15 inches high. Always useful for combining with other flowers in bouquets or small vases. Make several plantings to have the flowers always in the best condition. CULTURE A OR B.

990 COVENT GARDEN. Extra Large Flowered. An improved strain of pure white Gypsophila. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

991 PARIS MARKET. Flowers pure white, very small, star-like, produced in feathery sprays. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c.


Ornamental Gourds Make Gay Decorations
They are very popular right now.

Calabash Gourds
Decorated as Penguins

Gourd
Cave Man's Club

Gourds, Ornamental

A very novel and interesting Annual climber with ornamental foliage, and singular fruits of many shapes and colors that are attractive for decorations. When ripe, shells can be hollowed out and dried, and are useful for decoration in dining room. See various types of Gourds in pictures below. CULTURE D OR E.

2393 CAVE MAN'S CLUB. Large knobby.

2394 CALABASH OR PENGUIN.

2392 SMALL FRUITED ORNAMENTAL MIXED.

Any Above, Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

ANNUAL FLOWERS IN ROCK GARDENS



Those of you who have Rock Gardens should not overlook the value of Annual Flowers in such plantings. While the backbone of a Rock Garden is a collection of suitable Perennial Flowers, still there is a definite place for Annuals. These may be used to fill in after the Perennials have flowered, or while waiting for the garden to become established.

In any collection of Perennials, you are bound to have some period in the flowering season when nothing is in bloom. Or, you may need some colors to round out a color scheme that is a little off the balance that you seek. Here, Annuals will help.

Such fillers cost but a few cents per packet and should not be omitted. When they have served their purpose, they may be removed and you do not feel that you are destroying valuable plants that cost as much as Perennials do to produce.

If you will turn to page 18 and refer to the two columns headed, "Height in Inches," you will see the varieties of compact habit, in what months they flower and in what colors they come



Helichrysum (Strawflower)

Helichrysum

1016 HELICHRYSUM, Monstrosium Strawflower. The most popular Everlastings. The best known and most desirable because of the great improvement in recent years. This Monstrosium or large double is the best type. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and are literally covered with these large double brilliant flowers. In all the gay colors and shades. Mixed Colors. Culture D or E. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Lobelia, Dwarf

1335 CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. This is the best strain of dwarf Lobelia, 5 to 6 inches high, fairly covered with rich deep blue dainty flowers. A fine little border or pot plant and for porch boxes. Culture D or E. Pkt. 8c; 1/16 oz. 25c.



Dwarf Emperor Larkspur

Dwarf Larkspurs

Bedding Varieties

1301 EMPEROR. An improved class, more dwarf and compact in growth, making a fine bedding variety. Plant grows about 2 feet tall, producing an abundance of spikes, bearing double flowers of the stock flowered type. Mixed Colors. SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.



Larkspur, Giant Imperial

Larkspurs, Annual

This big family of free-flowering, colorful, long stemmed Annuals will bring you plenty of pleasure in your garden. It stands up well as a cut-flower, too.

In addition to spring sowing of seed, it is possible to make a fall sowing for early blooms the following spring, because the young plants will winter over in your garden.

We are proud of the fact that many of the best Florists in the United States buy their Larkspur Seed from us. CULTURE D OR E.

Giant Imperial Type

Their type of growth allows closer planting without influencing the amount of their bloom. Height 3 to 4 feet.

1271 MIXED COLORS. A fine mixture including all the above and other rare colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

Tall Double Stock Flowered

The plants grow 3 to 4 feet high and bear long cutting spikes of beautiful double flowers.

1261 MIXED COLORS. Includes a great variety of colors, blues, reds, pinks and white of the tall double flowered type, considered the best of all. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c; Oz. 60c.

Cockade Larkspur

1291 Cockade Mixed. This new type of Larkspur grows unusually compact and symmetrical. Branches are long and upright, each bearing heavy spikes of fully double flowers closely spaced. Mixture contains all the finest colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.



King Lupines

Lupines—Annual

Easily grown, free flowering Annual, with long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers, richly and variously colored. Fine, dark, glossy foliage. Prefers some shade. Height 2 feet. CULTURE A OR B.

1350 KING MIXED. Shades of blue, rose and white. Made from above varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Flower Seeds in Special Mixtures

Many people have found it pleasant to plant one of these seed mixtures, without knowing what they contain, and to wait for them to bloom. They have told us that in this way they have brought into their gardens, many varieties they never would have known about, and each year come back to us for more because they know that we change the blends annually. The Victory Garden of vegetables always needs borders and backgrounds that will keep it looking attractive after food has been harvested. You always like to have plenty of cut flowers for the house. If you have a rock garden, you need annual flowers of rock garden types to keep it a blaze of color all summer and fall. Yes, indeed, one of these seed mixtures will be a fine investment for you!

2320 ANNUAL MIXTURE FOR ROCK GARDENS. Low growing and trailing varieties that may be sown directly in the vacant spaces in your Rock Garden and that will quickly fill such spots and add much color. Especially fine to follow early flowering bulbs. Pkt. 10c; Large Pkt. 35c.

2321 ANNUAL MIXTURE DWARF BEDDING SORTS. An excellent mixture of dwarf varieties to sow in beds in the garden for bedding effect. Fine to sow early among Tulip plantings where you are not going to lift the bulbs. Will supply masses of colorful blooms until frost. Pkt. 10c; Large Pkt. 35c.

2322 ANNUAL MIXTURE FOR CUT-FLOWERS. A grand assortment of the finest cut-flower varieties that will supply you with an abundance of cutting material until frost. Sow very thin and let them grow where they stand. Contains many of the newer varieties. Pkt. 10c; Large Pkt. 25c.





Marigold, Sunset Giants

Marigolds

Marigolds, as a family, offer you a great deal for your money. You can be sure of plenty of flowers from July on through to frost. They come in every size and a wide range of colors including gold, yellow, orange, mahogany and brown, so they fit into many color schemes when used as cut-flowers indoors. They start easily in the garden from seed or may be started indoors in flats.

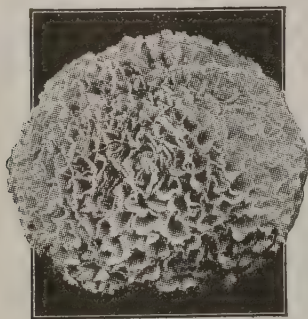
The new kinds that have been developed recently, are really novel and distinct and we can heartily recommend them to you.

1355 TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN AND FRENCH MIXED TYPE. The African type has large flowers of a uniform color, yellow or orange and the double are more or less globe-shaped. The French Marigolds are combinations of mahogany, brown, yellow and gold, single and semi-double. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

1358 SUNSET GIANTS. The largest Marigold yet developed. Flowers averaging 5 inches in diameter and when grown for show purposes, sometimes attain a size of 7 1/2 to 8 inches. They are of fairly loose formation, with petals gracefully overlapped, and are definitely sweet scented. The color range includes deep orange, golden-orange, deep golden-yellow, light yellow, lemon-yellow and a delightful new shade of primrose. The plants are extremely robust, usually 3 1/2 to 4 feet tall, with 6 to 8 branches, each bearing 3 to 6 flowers. See in Natural Colors on Page 2. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

1359 YELLOW SUPREME. All-America, Gold Medal. This Marigold is the result of years of careful breeding. It is similar to "Guinea Gold" but of a pure lemon-yellow color, fully Carnation-flowered, nearly 3 inches across, quite early and a very profuse bloomer. Plants 2 feet tall. A grand cut-flower. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

1363 LEMON QUEEN. A counterpart of Orange Prince, except in color, which is a soft lemon-yellow. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



Orange AllDouble Marigold

1364 ORANGE ALDOUBLE. A new and improved strain of African Marigold in which the flowers are practically 100% double. The plant growth and habit is identical with Orange Prince, but the form and doubleness of the flower in this new strain has reached perfection. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

Marigolds



Collarette, Crown of Gold Marigold

1368 COLLARETTE CROWN OF GOLD. All-America Gold Medal Award. Flowers with outer row of broad petals and centers of short curled and twisted petals forming a delightfully crested bloom of rich orange color and fragrant. The foliage is odorless. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

1371C DWARF FRENCH BUTTERBALL. This fine variety of the Harmony type has flowers of a lovely soft butter yellow. Its multitudes of flowers are borne on dwarf compact plants 6 to 8 inches tall from early summer until frost. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

1375 ALL-DOUBLE ROYAL SCOT. All-America Selection. A most striking color combination in rich Mahogany and Old Gold. A new strain of Dwarf Striped French. Compact, bushy, uniform, 10 to 12 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**



Harmony, New Dwarf French Marigold

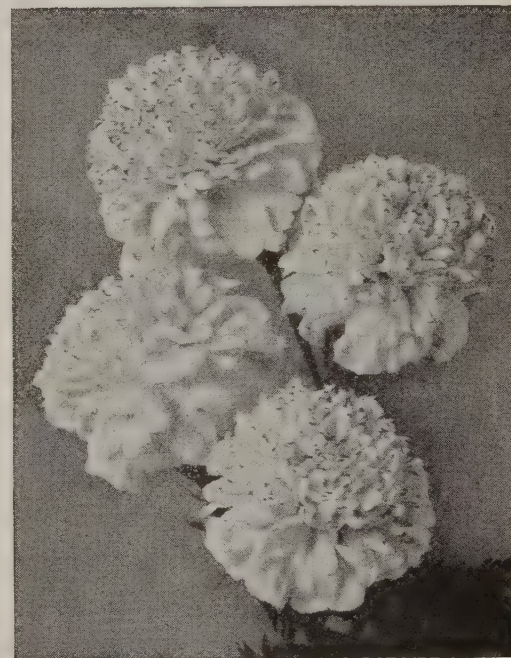
1376 HARMONY, New Dwarf French. This little beauty is a wonder in the garden as well as in the house as a cut-flower. The flowers are about 1 1/2 inches across. Center is orange-yellow with deep, tubular petals that resemble a Scabiosa and the guard petals are a broad setting of velvety maroon. It blooms early and late, all the way from June to heavy frost. In our Trial Grounds last fall it was actually the last plant hurt by the frost about mid-November. This Harmony makes a nice variety to plant in front of the taller, larger flowered Marigolds. You will certainly like it. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**



Marigold, Tagetes Border of Gold, Golden Gem

1380 BORDER OF GOLD. "Golden Gem."

Tagetes. Truly a Golden Gem for your garden. This dainty little flower belongs to the Marigold family and is one that should be in every garden. Dwarf habit, growing 12 to 15 inches tall, forming compact little plants with fern-like foliage of brightest green, and literally covered with a mass of small, single golden flowers from early summer until late frosts. A perfect annual for a "Border of Gold" and one that always pleases. **Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**



Marigold, Dwarf Butterball

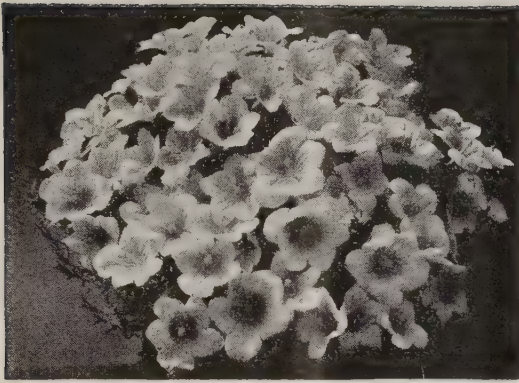
1395-E POT 'O GOLD, DWARF GIGANTEA MARIGOLD. Dwarf growing counterpart of our Gigantea type, 12 to 15 inches tall, well branched, compact, bearing 12 or more flowers at a time. Early flowering, broad, heavy petals, gracefully overlapping to form deep flowers. Color a bright, deep, golden-orange. Grand bedder and wonderful cut flower. **Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.**

1395-G MISSION GIANTS, MARIGOLD, MIXED. Giant Chrysanthemum type, about 18 inches tall, vigorous, base branching with 8 to 12 stems. Excellent for cutting, very early, 4 to 5 inch blooms in almost perfect ball. Petals incurved. Deep, medium and golden-orange blend into well balanced mixture. **Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.**

Annual Flowers are Dependable

In a few short weeks from sowing seed of Annual Flowers, you will have a bed or border of colorful, often fragrant flowers. They add tone to your yard and will provide a wide variety of cut-flowers if selected with that in mind when you plan your garden.

A little forethought when you plan your Victory Garden, will assure flower borders and backgrounds to relieve the bare spots when you have gathered a crop of fresh vegetables. The cost is so little and the benefit so great that you should have it in mind when you order your seed this year.



Nierembergia Hippomanica

Nierembergia

1489 HIPPOMANICA. These dwarf compact plants grow not over 5 to 6 inches tall with a spread of 8 to 10 inches forming a neat tidy plant which is fairly covered with bloom from the time it is 2 or 3 inches high. Flowers are lovely lavender-blue with yellow center and very freely produced. **Pkt. 20c.**

1489A Purple Robe. A very fine addition to the Nierembergia family, this little dwarf variety has deep violet purple flowers which do not fade in the hottest sun. Of neat compact habit, the plants are very free flowering. **Pkt. 25c.**

Mignonette



Mignonette, Odorata Grandiflora

Reseda Odorata. Many folks in a garden will quickly inhale—face light up—exclaim—"What is so fragrant?" All for the unpretentious Mignonette. Combine with odorless flowers to make bouquets. Excellent for bedding and for pots indoors. **CULTURE D OR E.**

1401 ODORATA GRANDIFLORA. A highly improved strain. Very fragrant. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c.**

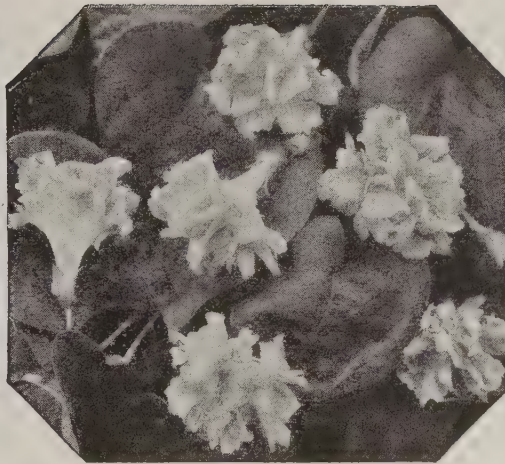
Nicotianas



Flowering Tobacco. A lovely class of fragrant Annuals that bloom freely throughout the summer and fall. Plants are bushy, 2 to 3 feet high and branching. They open towards evening emitting a very pleasant odor. **CULTURE D OR E.**

1484 AFFINIS HYBRIDS. Like above in growth. Mixture of rose, red, white and blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

1487 SUAVOLENS, FRAGRANT WHITE. The most delightful of all Nicotiana varieties, this dwarf white should be in every garden. The upright well formed plants grow 18 to 20 inches tall and produce an abundance of orange-blossom white, very fragrant blooms, for cutting. **Pkt. 15c.**



Morning Glory, Double Rose Marie

Morning Glories and Ipomeas

To get quicker results from Ipomea and others of the Morning Glory family, it is best to soak the seed in lukewarm water for 2 hours before planting. **CULTURE D OR E.**

2405 DOUBLE ROSE MARIE. A beautiful new addition to the Annual Climbing Vines. Vigorous and rapid growing, beautiful double flowers of a delightful shade of deep rose. Rose Marie is early and free flowering. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

2395 HEAVENLY BLUE. See Natural Color, page 51. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

2425 SCARLETT O'HARA. See Natural Color, page 51. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**



Morning Glory, Pearly Gates

2427 Pearly Gates. The flowers of this beautiful new morning glory are a lovely, lustrous white with creamy shading deep down in the throat. They average four and one half inches across, and are freely produced on fast climbing vines. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.**

2423 NEW GIANT. This is a recent introduction. Immense flowers in a splendid variety of bright colors. Flowers are twice the size of the common Morning Glories. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c.**

Red, White & Blue Morning Glories

In Color On Page 51

You now can have a patriotic floral display in your garden that would be impossible with any other plant family. The three offered here can be used in many different arrangements adding a beautiful patriotic display to your garden.

2425 Scarlett O'Hara. Rich wine red. Early and profuse blooming. **Pkt. 15c.**

2427 Pearly Gates. Beautiful lustrous white. Large flowers in profusion. **Pkt. 15c.**

2395 Heavenly Blue. Large flowers of beautiful belladonna blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

2454 1 Pkt. each of the red, white and blue Morning Glories. **for 30c**



Double Gleam Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums

For summer display in large or small beds, boxes or borders, nothing can surpass Nasturtiums. They start to bloom early and keep up a continuous display of bright colored flowers until hard frost in fall. The more you cut the flowers, the more profusely will the plants produce blooms.

You can grow them in practically any garden soil, in fact, they will grow in soils that are too poor to support any other plants. Plant the seed after soil is warm, covering an inch deep and dropping a couple of seeds every 3 inches. They should not be transplanted. Do not water too freely.

Plant plenty of Nasturtiums this summer and enjoy their glorious colors in the garden and in bouquets where you need gaiety. **CULTURE A OR B**

Double Gleam Nasturtiums

1438 GOLDEN GLEAM. Immense double golden-yellow. Flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1439 SCARLET GLEAM. Dazzling orange-scarlet. Large flowers on long stems. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1444 ORANGE GLEAM. Deep glowing golden-orange. Striking color. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1445 MOON GLEAM. Beautiful primrose-yellow. For your Moonlight Garden. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1446 SALMON GLEAM. Delicate glowing salmon. Unusual color. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1450 DOUBLE GLEAM COLLECTION. 5 Pkts. 1 each of 5 Above Colors, Value 40c, 35c.

1440 DOUBLE SWEET SCENTED "GLEAM HYBRIDS." This mixture of our glorious Gleam Hybrids contains an evenly balanced blend of brilliant colors; orange-scarlet, crimson, cerise, maroon, salmon, golden-yellow, cream-yellow and orange. Flowers large, well formed, double and deliciously sweet scented. Plants semi-dwarf, throwing short runners from the rounded, free-flowering bushes. Stems long, and bear flowers well above the lush green of the foliage, giving the effect of a solid mass of color. **Pkt. 8c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c.**

1435 DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXED. Shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, cerise, cream, maroon and spotted varieties. Compact, gem-like plants, ideal for edging and border use. These lovely, sweet-scented Nasturtiums created a sensation at the California Exposition in San Diego. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Single Dwarf Nasturtiums

1426 MIXED. These are especially desirable for borders and beds forming neat compact plants 1 to 1½ feet across. This mixture is made from many select named varieties and will give you many beautiful flowers. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

Climbing Nasturtiums

1441 BEST TALL OR CLIMBING. For trailing over porch lattice or arbors, or for covering old fences or unsightly places, also for vases, we consider the tall varieties most desirable. There is also a greater variety in colors. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.50.**

Moonflower Vine

2419 MOONFLOWER. Dense foliage, climbing 20 to 30 feet. Immense white flowers 5 to 6 inches. Open in the evening and on cloudy days. **Culture D or E. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Templin-Bradley's Glorious Petunias

Petunia Culture D or E—See Page 4

For freedom of bloom, variety of color, form and general effectiveness. Petunias have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors all summer. No other flowers will bloom so freely and as long as Petunias in hot, dry weather. Many of our Petunias are of recent introduction and we recommend that you try some of these new kinds.

For your convenience on these two pages we have grouped separately those Petunias having similar habits of growth or types of flower.

Last summer while visiting our Trial Grounds with a local customer, he said, "If I had known what a wide assortment of Petunias of rare beauty is available, I would have gone in for them this year. Watch me next year."

Many of the leading florists of the United States use our Petunia Seed in large quantities every year. This is one of the best recommendations for the quality because the Florist must make his living from what he grows. You get the best when you buy from us.

May we suggest you study these Petunia pages carefully.

Balcony Petunias

The plants of this group are very free flowering. They are well adapted to bedding as well as for boxes or hanging baskets, but the long pendulous branches make them especially fine for porch or window plantings. Richly colored, with large plain petaled flowers.



Petunia, Balcony Rose

1592-A BALCONY ROSE. Bright cheery rose color!

1592-B BALCONY CRIMSON. Glowing crimson large flowers.

1592-F BALCONY WHITE. Pure white large flowers.

1592-G BALCONY BLACK PRINCE. Deep velvety red.

1592 BALCONY MIXED. Price any color or mixed: Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts. 25c.

1592-K CORNFLOWER BLUE, BALCONY PETUNIA. This new light-blue Petunia will please you. Pkt. 10c.

Red, White and Blue Balcony Petunias

Try them in a Red, White and Blue combination.

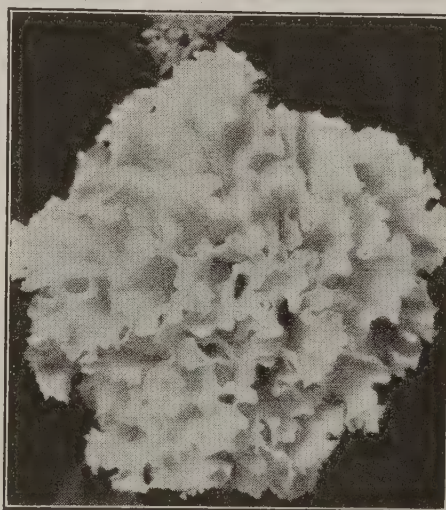
1592B Crimson. A good shade of red.

1592F White. Beautiful pure white.

1592K Cornflower Blue. Clear rich blue.

1592M Collection. Above 3 for 25c.

Double Fringed Petunias



Petunia, Standard Double Fringed

1576 STANDARD DOUBLE FRINGED. A splendid mixture of all colors, double ruffled and fringed and large flowers that will please you. Pkt. 35c; 3 Pkts. for 90c.

A Beautiful Petunia

1607 PETUNIA, TYRIAN ROSE. One of the most beautiful petunias grown today. The large brilliant flowers often three inches across are borne freely above the rich green foliage and make a delightful show in the garden. They are unsurpassed for use as a bouquet Petunia. The color is a bright Tyrian Rose blended into a deep cream colored throat. Pkt. 20c.

Dwarf Miniature Petunias

The latest type of Petunia that has been developed, these dwarf Miniature Petunias are fast making friends wherever they are grown. They are very dwarf and compact, growing in almost a true ball shape, each plant very uniform and very free flowering giving the appearance of globes of color. We urge you to try them because we know you will like them.

1621-B BETSY ROSS MINIATURE RUFFLED.

The color of **Betsy Ross** is red and white, with the white blending to golden and the red deepening to a rich red in the throat. The blooms are 2½ inches in diameter and are well ruffled with a good open throat. The brilliant and startling color combination of red and white, gives the individual plant as well as a group of plants a very gay effect especially so because the plants are so uniform, and compact and so completely covered with the ruffled blooms. **Betsy Ross** is perfect for bedding and a splendid variety for pot plants. Pkt. 15c.

1621 MIXED. Very fine mixture of all colors.

Price: Pkt. 15c; 3 Pkts. 35c.

Giants of California

Ruffled and Fringed Petals

The largest and finest of all single-flowering types of Petunias. The blooms measure 5 to 6 inches across. The petals are ruffled and fringed, the throats are of deep tone, many beautifully netted and veined. We offer you both dwarf and tall types.



Dwarf Giants of California

1582 RUFFLED MONSTERS MIXED. The flowers are very large and ruffled. Mostly colored in the desirable red and dark shades, neatly marked and veined. Half dwarf and erect in growth. Pkt. 25c.

1586 DWARF RAMONA STRAIN. A superfine mixture containing all light and dark Petunia shades. All flowers will have wide open, well marked throats. Mixed. Pkt. 25c; Large Pkt. 75c.

1584 TALL GIANTS MIXED. Many fine shades of Rose, Pink, Lavender, Purple with veined throats of contrasting color. Mixed. Pkt. 15c; Large Pkt. 50c.



New Petunia, Glamour

1589 Giants of California Glamour. This outstanding new petunia is a luscious shade of salmon rose, delicately veined brown in the creamy throats. The blooms are 5 to 6 inches in diameter with shallow throats, and very heavily ruffled. Glamour makes one of the best ruffled Petunias for bedding or for boxes. Pkt. 25c.

Templin-Bradley's Glorious Petunias



Petunias are the best bedding plants available

Every one should plant an abundance of these beautiful Petunias. They can be used in nearly any location however large or small the space, and they will so readily adapt themselves to the situation as to appear a permanent part of the garden or yard. You will want some of the large flowered doubles and single fringed for garden display and to furnish you with abundance of cut flowers and you will want others of the smaller flowered sorts to fill in your bedding areas, even in very small spots where only a few plants can be fitted in.

Large Plain Petalled

Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, in four choice colors. This type is very suitable for bedding and will produce a beautiful effect through entire summer.



Petunia, Dwarf Snowstorm

1583-I SNOWSTORM. A beautiful new Petunia that you must have for your white garden and to plant in combination with red or blue petunias. **Snowstorm** is of the plain petalled type, the flowers are of immense size and of the purest glistening snowwhite and are borne in abundance, making it one of the grandest Petunias we have ever seen for bedding. **Pkt. 20c.**

1583 LARGE PLAIN PETALLED, MIXED. **Pkt. 20c; 3 Pkts. 50c.**

Super Fluffy Ruffles Petunia

1581 SUPER FLUFFY RUFFLES. A Petunia so heavily ruffled and fringed that it has the appearance of being double flowered. Flowers are very large, with large bright throat and almost 100% true to type. A fine color mixture of pink, salmon, rose, crimson, light blue and white, and many intermediates. **Pkt. 25c.**

Dwarf Erect Single Small Flowering Petunias

Most Popular Type of Bedding Petunias

This is one of the finest of the small flowered dwarf sorts for bedding to which use its upright dwarf habit of growth fits itself well, they will not grow out of control, will maintain a good appearance all season producing a marvelous abundance of beautiful bloom.



Petunia, Rose of Heaven

1608 CELESTIAL ROSE. Rich Satiny Rose.

1610 ROSY MORN. Rose, white throat.

1612 ROSE OF HEAVEN. Rose-Pink.

1613 HEAVENLY BLUE.

1605 ALL COLORS MIXED. Price Any Above Colors or Mixed: **Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts. 25c.**

Medium Plain Petalled

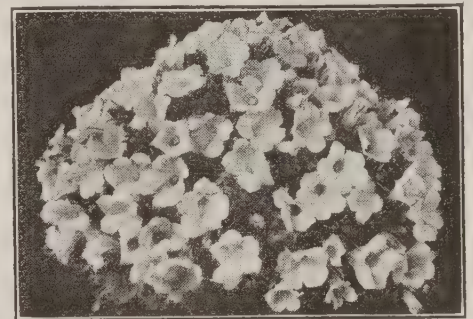
Extensively used where a mass planting for abundance of color is desired. This type produces a wealth of flowers under all conditions of weather and soil, and the spreading habit of the plants, makes them ideal for covering large spaces.

1593 DELUXE MIXED. A select blend of all the most alluring colors including the above named and many more of the medium flowered varieties. This mixture will provide you with a glorious array of colors that will thrill you throughout the entire summer. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.**

Dwarf Compact Single Small Flowering

Grow Compact Ball-Shaped Plant

Very fine for bedding use, these dwarf compact plants are also very useful and most charming when used as an edging plant with other flowers, along walks and drives or edging your shrub plantings. They produce a uniform and compact growth that always appears neat and well kept.



Dwarf Compact Petunias

1620-N FIRST LADY, NANA COMPACTA PETUNIA. The clearest, light pink in all existing varieties of Petunias. Flowers 2½ inches across, free-flowering, with dwarf, bushy, ball-shaped habit with long flowering season, blooming continuously until frost. Strong sun does not burn this color. All America Silver Medal for 1941. **Pkt. 20c.**

1620 MIXED DWARF COMPACT. Very fine colors. **Pkt. 10c; 3 Pkts. 25c.**

Large Fringed Dwarf

Daintily ruffled and fringed flowers 3 inches in diameter in a great variety of color. Plants are bushy and only 10 inches high, excellent for potting and bedding. The daintiest of all Petunias. Our strain are hand pollinized.



Large Fringed Dwarf Petunia

1590 MIXED DWARF FRINGED. Strikingly beautiful is this mixture of these charming Dwarf Fringed Petunias. **Pkt. 25c; 3 for 65c.**



Roggli's Swiss Giant Pansies



Templin-Bradley's Giant Exhibition Pansies

Pansies

Roggli's Swiss Giants

1545 ROGGLI'S SWISS GIANTS MIXED. This marvelous strain of giant Pansies is the result of years of intensive plant breeding by the Roggli Brothers near the Lake of Thun or "Thunersee" in the Swiss Alps. The flowers are of immense size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, borne freely on long stems, which make them most desirable for cut-flowers. The plants are exceptionally strong and with the richly colored and beautifully marked flowers carried well above the leaves. **Culture B. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00.**

1526 GIANT EXHIBITION MIXED. Our own blend of which we sell a great quantity to the most critical Pansy lovers. Included are the ruffled types, the striped and mottled, the blotched as well as solid colors are mixed together to make our Giant Exhibition. **Pkt. 15c; 3 pkts. 35c.**

1540 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S SUPREME MIXTURE. In this mixture we have thought out the best mixture of Pansies in all the finest types, colors, sizes, markings and substances available. **Pkt. 25c; Large Pkt. 50c.**

1529 ENGELMANN'S RAINBOW MIXTURE. This strain has a greater range of color than any other strain we have ever offered. Furthermore, the flowers are enormous in size, 4 to 5 inches across, plants compact, of vigorous growth, good stems. Colors marvelous. You will find those of bronze and reddish tinge, many with distinct rings, deep blues, purples and light gold and yellow shades as well. **Pkt. 20c.**

1527 MIRACLE PANSIES. American Strain of Mastodon Mixed. This Pansy strain was developed by Steele's Pansy Gardens and is considered the best of the American strains. Hardy, early flowering, huge blooms on long stems; colors beyond description. **Pkt. 15c.**



Floyd Bradley and Ernst Roggli, the Pansy Seed grower in Switzerland

California Poppy
Single Eschscholtzia

Annual Phlox

1627 TALL LARGE FLOWERED MIXED. Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Unrivalled for richness of color, profusion of bloom, duration of bloom and general compactness. In clumps or masses looks equally beautiful. Should occupy a prominent place in every garden; plants 12 to 15 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.**

1630 DWARF COMPACT MIXED. Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta. For edging rockeries and porch boxes. Only 6 to 8 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c.**

1628 STARRED AND FRINGED. This beautiful type is quite distinct. The flowers are either star-shaped or fantastically fringed, really two distinct types. Many bright colors. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

Gigantea Art Shades Phlox,
Salmon Glory is from Art Shades

1625 GIGANTEA ART SHADES MIXED. An outstanding new strain of Phlox with flowers 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Annual Phlox are unrivalled for richness of color, profusion of bloom and compactness. Whether in clumps or masses, they are equally beautiful. The plants grow 9 inches tall and bloom from July to September. Our mixture contains a wonderful range of Art Shades; salmon, apricot, apple-blossom, soft rose, light blue, light mauve, pale violet, all with cream or white eyes. **Culture D or E. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.**

Poppies, Annual

Poppies will grow most anywhere and you should scatter seed wherever there is any space in your garden, they are so bright. Make several plantings to have fresh flowers throughout the summer. They will not stand transplanting. The Shirley Poppies are all very attractive because of their good sized, beautiful silken flowers. **CULTURE A OR B.**

1651 SWEET BRIAR, Double Shirley. Deep rose-pink, formed like a large double Begonia. Much larger than standard Double Shirley. **Pkt. 10c.**

1654 SINGLE SHIRLEY MIXED. Silk or Ghost. What you would expect to see in a Chinese garden. Vivid, glistening. **Pkt 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

California Poppy

California Poppy, or Eschscholtzia, is the State flower of California and one of the most attractive low growing Annuals. The foliage is finely cut, fern-like, and silvery-green in color. They start to bloom a few weeks after the seed is sown. **CULTURE A OR B.**

809 DOUBLE MIXTURE. Like little silken flags, beautifully fluted and crinkled, double and semi-double. Rich yellow, orange and salmon color. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.**

808 RAMONA HYBRIDS. This grand strain contains all the lovely colors, shades and combinations of colors known to the Eschscholtzia family. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.**

Portulaca Rose Moss

for Hot,
Dry
Garden
Spots

Thrive in
Poor Soil



Double Portulaca

Portulaca will provide you with a brilliant floral carpet of adorable little silky rose-like blooms in a grand assortment of colors—Pink, Rose, Yellow, Apricot, Scarlet, Lavender, Cerise, White and variegated.

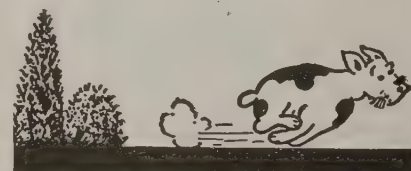
It is ideal for edgings, between stepping stones, for rock gardens, for sowing broadcast, in fact, any place where you want color and a low growing annual. Portulaca grows in the hottest spots, even in the poorest of soils and it seeds itself too, which makes it desirable in many locations where you wish to have the same planting more than one summer. Plant Portulaca, even if your garden space is limited, you'll enjoy an edging of these charming flowers. The foliage is attractive too.

1641 Double Mixed

The form of these lovely double, Rose-like silky flowers is shown in cut above. This grand mixture contains a brilliant assortment of colors. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c.**

1642 Single Mixed

This mixture is unsurpassed for a carpet bedding where brilliance is desired. Our strain contains a complete assortment of glorious colors, Orange, Pink, Red, Buff, Yellow and White. Sow this seed broadcast in some hot, dry sunny spot and enjoy the colorful effect. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.**



"DOGZOFF"

If you are bothered with dogs, cats or rabbits, "Dogzoff" is the spray you need. A most efficient animal repellent, non-poisonous to plants and animals and not offensive to humans.

"Dogzoff" is applied with any small insect sprayer and one application lasts three to four weeks. It will save its cost many times over around the garden and home.

Price for Season's Dogzoff Supply 69c



Salpiglossis, Tall Mixed

Salpiglossis

1705 DWARF GIANT FLOWERING. Salpiglossis is an aristocrat in appearance and is prized for its beauty. This is a new strain with compact, branching plants, 18 to 20 inches tall, making it ideal for bedding purposes. Extremely floriferous, the head of the plant being covered with Petunia-like blossoms, half again as large as the regular Salpiglossis. Our mixture contains blue, scarlet, crimson, brown, lilac and many intermediary shades, all beautifully veined with gold. **Culture A or B. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

1703 TALL MIXED. Tall graceful plants 24 inches tall bearing large rich velvety flowers in all the finest colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

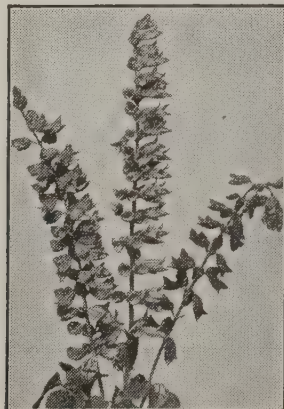
Schizanthus

Schizanthus, or Butterfly Flower. Charming and dainty, compact and branching, 1½ to 2 feet high, delicate fern-like foliage. Bright range of colors, all blotched and marked. **CULTURE D OR E.**



Schizanthus, or Butterfly Flower

1739 GIANT FLOWERING HYBRIDS. An excellent strain for greenhouse growing but also fine for garden use. Wonderful color assortment. **Pkt. 15c.**



Salvia, Red, Splendens



Dwarf Salvia, Harbinger

Salvias

Scarlet Sage. Salvia is one of the best bedding and border plants. Start seed indoors. **CULTURE D OR E.**

Salvias, Scarlet

1711 HARBINGER. One of the finest Salvias. Will bloom early and continue till frost. About one foot tall, compact, with rich green foliage and vivid scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c.**

1707 BONFIRE, Clara Bedman. Plant of globular form, 1½ to 2 feet tall, upright spikes of dazzling flowers. Uniform growth, profuse bloomer. **Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c.**

1706 SPLENDENS SCARLET. Most popular bedding variety. A scorching scarlet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 55c.**

Salvias, Blue



Salvia, Farinacea Blue

1713 FARINACEA BLUE. This beautiful variety is fine for cutting or for bedding. Tall graceful spikes. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

1715 BLUE BEDDER. Strain of Farinacea Blue but more dwarf and compact, free bloomer and deeper in shade. **Pkt. 15c.**

Stocks

Stocks come in a great variety of soft colors and are very attractive for cut-flowers both by the florist and the home gardener. They bloom in late summer, fall and winter. **CULTURE D OR E.**

1765 TEN WEEKS. Dwarf, Large Flowered. Mixed Colors. The favorites for bedding, dwarf, compact. Large double flowers. Our strain shows only a few singles. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

1767 GIANT IMPERIAL DOUBLE. Improved Bismarck. Fine for greenhouse, large and branching, long flower stocks, 2½ feet tall. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 35c.**

1791 GIANT EXCELSIOR OR COLUMN DOUBLE. Produce one large flowering spike 3 feet long on each plant. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 20c.**



Scabiosa, Blue Cockade

Scabiosas

Tall, Large Flowering

The delicate coloring, dainty form and long graceful stems make Scabiosa especially adapted for dainty bouquets. The colors are glorious and we know you will want to grow all of them. **CULTURE D OR E.**

1736 SALMON BEAUTY. A huge flower of pure salmon color, result of 12 years work, trying to get this grand shade into Scabiosas. **Pkt. 10c.**

1733 BLUE COCKADE. Lovely azure-blue, large, conical flower of great beauty. **Pkt. 10c.**

1737 ROSETTE. Deep rose, heavily suffused with salmon. Extra large flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

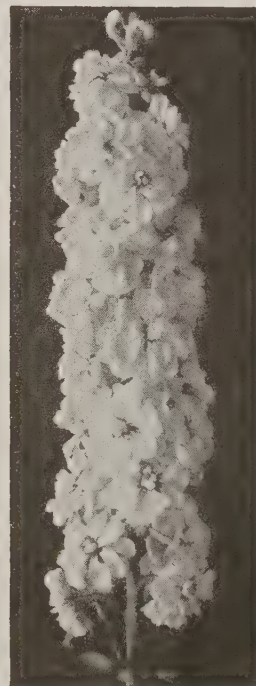
1724 PEACH BLOSSOM. Large well formed blooms of delicate pink on fine 12 inch stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

1725 SHASTA WHITE. The largest flowered and best pure white Scabiosa. One of the best white bouquet flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

1734 SCABIOSA COLLECTION. For Dainty Bouquets. 5 Colors, 1 Pkt. each of 5 kinds above, Only 40c.

1726 BLUE MOON. This new type has broad wavy petals forming a fully double deep rounded bloom 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. The pin-cushion effect has completely disappeared thus producing a flower of unimagined beauty. The color is a rich deep lavender of great effectiveness. Plants are upright, tall, and produce many flowers on fine stems for cutting. All-America. **Pkt. 15c.**

1722 NEW GIANT HYBRIDS. The flowers in this new strain are much larger than the standard Scabiosa, often measuring 2 to 2½ inches across, completely rounded and double. An unusual range of lovely colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c.**



Stocks, Giant Excelsior

Snapdragons (Antirrhinum)

The delicacy, purity, variety and size of flowers make Snapdragons most desirable to all, for either garden or greenhouse culture. Speaking of greenhouse culture, brings to mind the fact that many hundred of the leading Florists of America who grow Snapdragons indoors, buy their seed from us because they have found by experience it is the best obtainable. You may as well have the best seed for your garden while you are at it. CULTURE D OR E.

Rustproof Snapdragons

Several years of careful work by our specialist, collaborating with the University of California to fight and overcome the rust which has at times hit Snaps in some parts of the country, is resulting in additions to the resistant strains. This is one of many jobs we are carrying on, relating to plant breeding in the interest of our customers.

Giant Snapdragons Rustproof

Giant or Maximum, is a great advance over the old Snapdragons. Magnificent in size and coloring, fully twice the size of the old types and with a color range that defies description. Plants 3 feet tall. Do not fail to include some of these in your garden.



Rust-Proof Snapdragons
45 Giant Mixed Colors

- 46 ALASKA. Snow-white.
- 50 COPPER KING. Burnish-copper.
- 51 CRIMSON. Deepest red.
- 53 LOVELINESS. Soft rose-pink.
- 57 YELLOW GIANT. Deepest yellow.
- 45 ALL COLORS MIXED. This mixture includes all the above and many other fine new and beautiful colors.
Any above Varieties, Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.
- 44 COLLECTION MAXIMUM SNAPS.
5 Pkts. 1 each of above 5 named Varieties;
50c Value, for 40c.

Majestic Snapdragons Rustproof

The Super Majestic Antirrhinum are the very latest development in this popular Annual. Spikes and individual flowers extra large, like the Giant type, the plants semi-dwarf and bushy, 18 to 24 inches tall and a mass of color, making a splendid plant for bedding and borders. They bloom profusely and are fine for cut-flowers. You will like the assortment of rich colors we offer you here.

- 80 ALL COLORS MIXED. This mixture includes all the above and many other fine new and beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.



- 74 University of California Rust-Proof Mixture. Contains a wonderful range of most popular colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

Statice-Everlasting

Statice, Limonium, Sea Lavender, Beautiful for the garden and for winter bouquets. When dry it retains true colors. CULTURE D OR E.

- 1753 SINUATA MIXED. Excellent cut-flowers. Bright blue, rose and white. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Sunflowers

- 4077 MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. The large flowered, tall growing variety. Oz. 8c; 1/4 lb. 20c; Lb. 50c; 3 lbs. \$1.25.

Early Forcing Snaps

For forcing into bloom in the greenhouse during the winter, we have made a mixture of the best florists strains available. This mixture contains all the best shades of pink, rose, gold, bronze, yellow and white. These may also be grown out of doors the same as the other types of Snaps. They produce tall plants and long spikes of large flowers.



- 95 FLORISTS MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 25c;
Large Pkt. 50c.



Statice, Sinuata Mixed

Templin-Bradley's Lovely Sweet Peas Most Desirable Varieties of Finest Quality

For distinctive beauty and extra fragrance, the Sweet Pea has no rival. You can have Sweet Peas in your own garden just as fine as those of the Florist. Pick the flowers frequently for abundant bloom. One ounce of seed will plant a single row 20 feet long. Sweet Pea Culture. Prepare a deep trench, removing top soil and loosen subsoil, working into it some well rotted manure, replace top soil, leaving it 4 to 5 inches deep. Sow Sweet Pea seed in bottom of trench, 12 to 15 seeds to the foot for each row, then cover seed with 2 or 3 inches of soil and as vines grow, gradually fill up to the level. Sweet Peas must be sown early in the spring to get the best results, just as early as you can possibly work your soil. This is why many say plant Sweet Peas on St. Patrick's Day.

Plant Sweet Peas twice, both Classes each time, in March and May for early and late Summer flowers.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH LEGUME-AID

Inoculate Your Sweet Peas

Inoculating your Sweet Pea seed when planting insures more vigorous growth, stronger stems, larger blooms and an earlier and longer blooming season.

Sweet Peas in Special Mixtures

1807 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S MEDAL MIXTURE. If you have a limited amount of space for your Sweet Peas and yet wish to have the best named varieties in the most colorful and gorgeous display of Sweet Pea beauty and daintiness, plant this Templin-Bradley Medal Mixture. We have combined thirty or more choice named varieties of the Butterfly or Orchid Flowering Spencer Summer-Flowering Sweet Peas into this fine mixture. It will give you an unlimited supply of beautiful flowers for dainty bouquets. **Pkt. 15c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; Lb. \$2.25.**

1808 DE LUXE GARDEN MIXTURE. Here is a mixture that will give you many thrills and a wealth of lovely flowers. We have combined both Early and Summer Flowering Classes, old and new varieties, every color and shade found in Sweet Peas and are giving you a truly De Luxe Garden. **Pkt. 20c; Oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; Lb. \$3.00.**

1809 NEW VARIETY MIXTURE. For the Connoisseur. As the name of the collection states, it is made entirely from New Varieties of Sweet Peas, of both the Early and Summer Flowering classes listed on this page. If you wish to have an "Up to the Minute" Garden, this is the mixture you should plant. These wonderful varieties, glorious colors, beautifully waved and frilled flowers, make this the grandest Sweet Pea Mixture possible. **Pkt. 25c; Oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.70; Lb. \$4.00.**

1861 EARLY FLOWERING MIXED. A splendid mixture of the above named varieties and many colors and tones. If you wish a fine lot of Sweet Peas with little space and a limited expenditure, plant these with our summer flowering mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

1806 SUMMER FLOWERING MIXED. Our mixture contains many choice varieties, the best in their respective colors. They are all large and wonderfully frilled and waved and will give you a splendid assortment of shades and colors in this delightful class of Sweet Peas. Summer Flowering. **Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75.**

1943 SHIRLEY TEMPLE: New, sweet and lovely as its namesake. Bright rose-pink. Large flower daintily frilled and fluted. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; Oz. 50c.**

Bargain Sweet Pea Offer Cut Flower Collection

We have selected the most outstanding variety from each of eight best colors and offer them to you for your cut flower garden. They are all large flowered and prolific bearers and will furnish many fine bouquets. The following varieties are included in this selection:

BEGONIA ROSE. A rich velvety begonia rose.

BLACK DIAMOND. A very deep maroon almost black.

CHINESE BLUE. Solid rich mid-blue. Very fine.

EXQUISITE. Soft coral salmon of delicate texture.

GIGANTIC. Very large flowered pure white.

GRAND NATIONAL. Large flowered cream deeply frilled.

FLORA. A clear deep lavender self of large size.

PINKIE. Large deep rose pink of velvety texture. These are not offered except in this collection.

1858 SWEET PEA COLLECTION, 1 pkt. each of above 8, 50c.

1859 SWEET PEA COLLECTION, 1 oz. each of above 8, \$1.25.



Shirley Temple Sweet Peas

Verbenas

Verbenas are wonderful for Bouquets. Very free flowering Annuals of low spreading growth, forming a carpet of bright colors when in bloom, from July to frost. **CULTURE D OR E.**

2051 MAMMOTH GIANTS MIXED. An excellent mixture of Giant Verbenas, of all colors listed above and other distinctive colors. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c.**

2069 MIXED HYBRID COMPACTA ERECTA. This new class of Verbenas is entirely distinct from the older forms. The plants are bushy and compact. They are wonderful for borders or bedding. Height 6 to 8 inches. Mixture of very choice varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

2071 HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA MIXED. This Hybrida Grandiflora Mixture contains a riot of gay and lovely colors. It will make a brilliant bed and will provide cut-flowers for your house from July until frost. They are not quite as large as the Mammoth Flowered, but of good size and larger than the Common Hybrids. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.**



Verbena, Annapolis Blue

Beautiful Blue Verbena

2048 Annapolis Blue: A beautiful mid-blue several shades lighter than navy blue, and with no trace of purple. A vigorous grower, the large blooms are produced on semi-erect 15 inch stems. **Pkt. 20c.**

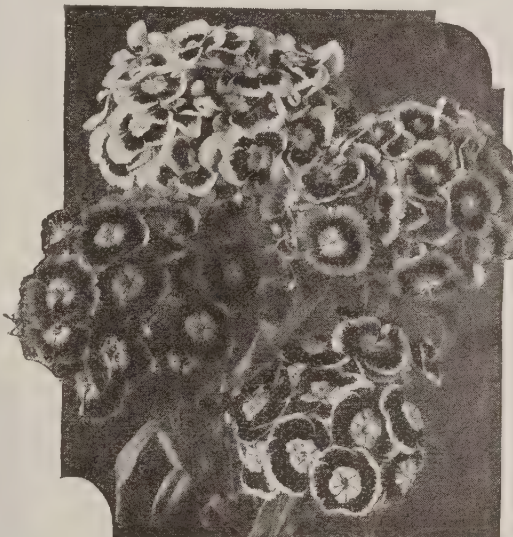
Vinca Rosea

2081 PERIWINKLE. One of the finest border plants imaginable. 1½ feet tall, compact and bushy. Dark shiny foliage. White, pink and crimson eye. **Culture D or E. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

Vine Seeds

Climbing Vines are useful in so many places that you can use many different kinds without clashes of color or habit of growth. Where you wish to screen unsightly fences, sheds, etc., this mixture will give you an attractive assortment of climbing vines that will please you.

2376 CLIMBING VINE MIXTURE. You surely get your money's worth in this package as it contains a general mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Annual Sweet Williams

Sweet Williams, Annual

698 ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAMS MIXED. A very fine and desirable annual variety not quite as tall as the perennial but in just as fine an array of colors. A valuable sort for bedding and for cut flowers. **Culture D or E. Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c.**



Vinca Rosea, Periwinkle

Zinnias

Zinnias will provide an abundance of Gorgeous Color from July until frost. Zinnias, the historical flowers of Old Mexico, have been favorites in every garden for as long as there have been home gardens. In our grandmother's day, Zinnias were gay and colorful but only the common type, small flowers and a few primary colors were to be had. Today, we have Zinnias of huge size, of medium size and the tiny little baby types. Through years of scientific work and intense study, our growers have developed Zinnias that are almost beyond belief in size and beauty of color.

Giant Dahlia - Flowered Gold Medal Strain

The flowers of these Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnias are immense in size, often 5 to 6 inches across and 3 inches in depth. The colors are marvelous pastel shades, the plants are robust and the flower stems straight and long. They are ideal for large, showy bouquets and for garden beauty. 2½ to 3 Feet tall. See Flowers in Color on page 2.



Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

- *2203 CRIMSON MONARCH. Rich red. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.
- *2204 EXQUISITE. Rose-pink. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.
- *2213 GOLDEN STATE. Orange-yellow. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.
- *2206 POLAR BEAR. White. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.
- *2210 PURPLE PRINCE. Purple. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.

Zinnia Color Collection

- *2220 5 Pkts., Dahlia Flowered Zinnias, 1 Each 5 Colors, Value 50c for 40c.

2218 WILL ROGERS ZINNIA. This beautiful Dahlia Flowered Zinnia of brilliant scarlet red named for and dedicated to the memory of the late Will Rogers will add a blaze of color to your garden. It is one of the best for a bed of showy color and equally good for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.

2201 GOLD MEDAL DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED. A very fine color assortment of the above varieties in well balanced color proportion, a mixture that will give you a wonderful array of these beautiful bright colored flowers. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c; Oz. \$1.50.

Pumila Double Zinnias



Pumila Double Zinnias

2261 PUMILA MIXED COLORS. This is the best type for bedding, growing compact plants 1½ feet tall with a multitude of good sized, perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Templin-Bradley's Little Jewel Zinnias

2288 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S LITTLE JEWELS.

These small flowered Zinnias have a charm all their own. They lend themselves to bedding where a brilliant array of colors is needed. The stems are long enough to make the most wonderful bouquets, whether you wish just a tiny vase of flowers or a huge bowl of them. The mixture contains many combinations of colors in red, mahogany, rose, yellow, salmon and gold. Height 18 inches. See Color Page 2. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.



Plant of Zinnia Tom Thumb

2295 TOM THUMB ZINNIAS. Only 4 to 6 inches tall. Cute little Zinnias that are suitable for Rock Garden, edging or for pot plant use. The plants are covered with perfect little double flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

Pumila Picotee Delight

Really a most delightful Zinnia. This class is the result of crossing Double Pumila with Picotee. The petals of the flowers are fringed and fluted. Each petal of the light colored flowers is tipped with Maroon, while those of the darker flowers are tipped with a lighter color. Florists consider this the best Zinnia for cut-flowers. 2 to 2½ feet tall.

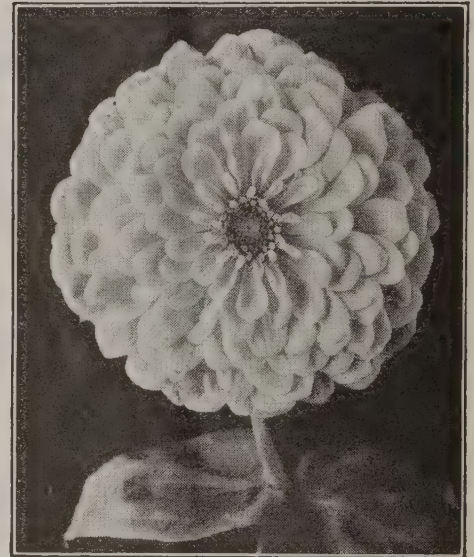
2287 PICOTEE DELIGHT MIXED. Salmon, cream, buff and lavender, edged with contrasting colors. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.

Unusual Zinnias

2221 GIANT DOUBLE ZINNIAS MIXED. This type though not quite as large flowering as the Dahlia Zinnias still are "Giants" borne on plants 2½ to 3 ft. tall. The flower is deeper than the Dahlia Flowered with petals more formally placed. They are great favorites for cutting or garden display. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c; Oz. 60c.

California Giant Zinnias

The stems are long and the flowers very large, 5 to 6 inches across, and flat, only about one inch deep. The petals are loosely placed and overlap, in shingle form. The colors are unusually lovely.



California Giant Zinnia

2241 CALIFORNIA GIANTS MIXED. All the above colors and other shades are included in this Giant Mixture. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

Linearis Zinnia



Plant of Zinnia Linearis

2300 LINEARIS. A Charming Little Zinnia from Australia. Unique and alluring with its pretty little single flowers of golden-orange, with a delicate lemon-yellow stripe through the center of each petal. Will flower 6 weeks after seed is sown, right on until the late frosts of autumn. Always looks neat. Plants 8 to 10 inches with a spread of 2 feet. Flowers produced in great profusion, literally hundreds open at a time. Valuable for border or edging and excellent for window boxes. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.

Red Riding Hood Zinnia

2286 RED RIDING HOOD ZINNIAS. 12 inches tall, of compact form and covered the entire season with little button-like double scarlet flowers, not over 1 inch across. Highly effective as a border plant. Brilliantly beautiful. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

More Zinnias

See Page 36 for other Zinnias.

New Fantasy Zinnias

Fantasy Zinnias are perfectly named for they are so fantastic in their beauty and such a marked change over the usual stiff and formal type of Zinnias to which we have always been accustomed. Their informal, shaggy appearance make them so graceful and interesting, especially for cutting. Their colors are the richest and most gorgeous ever seen in the Zinnia family. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across on plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall.



Fantasy Zinnias

2294 FANTASY MIXED. The most fascinating new type of Zinnias introduced to the flower world in many years. The very informal, shaggy appearing flowers are graceful and interesting, quite distinct from the stiff, formal Zinnias to which we are accustomed. The cuts show the type of flower. The ranges include the brightest shades of red, yellow and orange as well as the popular pastel pinks and cream. This should be the sensation of the year. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.**

Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia



Zinnia Scabiosa Flowered Mixture

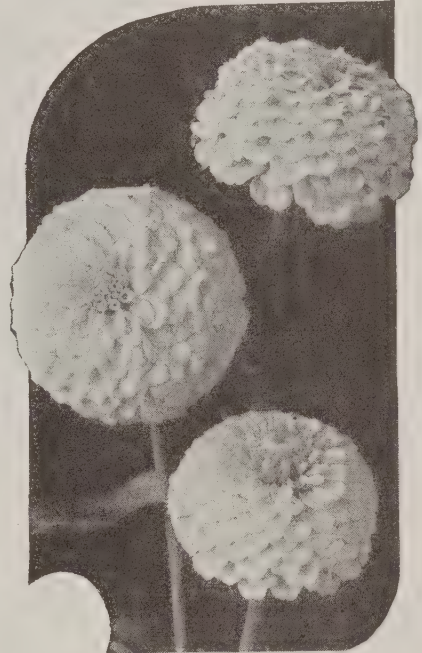
2291 SCABIOSA FLOWERED. A new and very distinct type of Zinnia growing about 30 inches tall and producing an abundance of flowers in many colors. The outer petals are long and flat. The inner petals are short tubular florets forming a crest or crown somewhat resembling the Scabiosa. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.**

Howard's New Giant Crested Zinnia

2222 HOWARD'S NEW GIANT CRESTED ZINNIA. This is a strain produced by crossing our famous Dahlia Flowered Zinnia and our Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia by Mr. Fred Howard, the noted horticulturist of Montebello, California. Blossoms average 4 inches or more across, with the full, rounded, cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. Colors all bright and fresh, and contain all the colors of the gorgeous Zinnia, in magnificent shades of orange, orange-scarlet, yellow, rose, maize and crimson. This type may be expected to reproduce 60% or more true to the crested formation. A novelty you will really want to try in your garden this year. **Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.**

Lilliput or Pompon "Baby Zinnias"

Lilliput Zinnias form pretty little dwarf, compact plants, literally covered with very double flowers 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. They bloom all summer and provide an immense quantity of charming little flowers for miniature bouquets. The colors are lovely, too. 12 to 15 in.



Zinnia Lilliput or Pompon

2271 ALL COLORS MIXED. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

What Makes Zinnias So Popular

Zinnias are so popular because they come in gorgeous, vivid, as well as pastel colors; withstand almost desert heat; bloom as early when seed is planted directly in the garden as from plants started indoors and transplanted; bloom profusely, even for inexperienced gardeners. Plant plenty of Zinnias from seed.

A Valuable Aid for the Gardener

Wood Plant Bands

For Starting Your Early Plants

For Flower Plants

Better quality plants.
Lower transplanting loss.
Earlier and heavier bloom.
Longer blooming season.



For Vegetable Plants

Less loss in transplanting.
More vigorous plants.
Earlier production of crops.
Greater total yield.

These veneer wood plant bands are slotted and scored for easy folding and come to you flat. They are very easily set up and hold their shape well while being filled and planted.

They provide a most excellent means of growing your plants for later transplanting in the garden. And when transplanting they insure practically 100% saving of all plants. They may be well watered, the band unfolded from the root ball and the entire ball of earth set without disturbing a single root.

Growers have found that wood plant bands produce better root systems, more uniform plant growth and a quicker pick up after transplanting than any other method of plant growing.

Gardeners will find an added zest in growing early plants for transplanting into their gardens when they use these plant bands. The resultant earlier and heavier production of bloom or food products will surprise and please everyone who uses them.

Prices on Wood Plant Bands—Prepaid

Size in inches	100 for	500 for	1000 for
$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	\$.65	\$2.10	\$3.60
$2 \times 2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$80	2.50	4.25
$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$95	3.00	5.00
$3 \times 3 \times 3$	1.00	3.50	5.75

Because of the increased interest in perennial plantings we have compiled this chart in the hope that it will be of help to you in making better plantings of this valuable class of flowers.

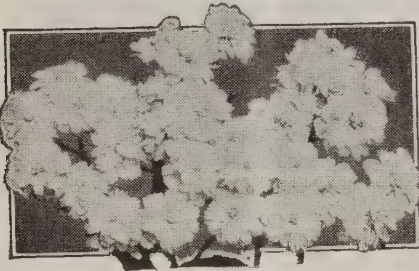
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The Best Perennial Seeds

The term Hardy Perennial is used to distinguish that class of plants whose life cycle is not completed within one or two years, but grow year after year, increasing in beauty and size and are hardy enough to withstand the severe weather of the winters. Great Horticulturists and Plant Breeders in many parts of the world have spent their lives developing and improving many varieties of these lovely flowers. Not until trial grounds have proven that we are giving you something that will benefit your garden, do we offer you a new variety or strain. The Perennial Seeds we offer to you on the following pages will please you and will make your garden a thing of beauty for many years.

Growing Perennials From Seed See Culture "F" on page 17, also Perennial Page 43.

The letters R. G. after the name means the variety is especially fine for Rock Gardens.



Achillea

Achilleas, Milfoil

2505 THE PEARL, Ptarmica Double. If sown early, Achilleas will bloom the first season. Fully double pure white flowers like little snowballs, all season from spring until fall. Fine for cutting, 2 feet. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**



Agrostemma

Agrostemma, Mullein Pink

2521 CORONARIA, ROSE OF HEAVEN, Atro-sanguinea. R. G. Brilliant blood-red flowers like small single pinks, June to August. Sown early will bloom first year. Fine cut-flower, very showy in borders. 2 ft. **Pkt. 10c.**



Alyssum Saxatile

Alyssums, Hardy

2528 SAXATILE COMPACTUM. Basket of Gold. R. G. Masses of golden-yellow flowers in May. Plant and flowers similar to Annual Alyssum. 9 to 12 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.**

2531 ROCK GARDEN SPECIES MIXED. R. G. The rarer dwarf varieties such as Montanum, Rostratum, Corymbosum etc. Bloom April to August. **Pkt. 15c.**

Anchusa, Bugloss

2533 ITALICA GRANDIFLORA. Bugloss Drop-more. Lovely deep blue trumpet-shaped flowers, borne freely from May to July. Likes partial shade. 3 to 4 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

2534 MYOSOTIDIFLORA. With those who delight in Rock Garden varieties of real merit, Anchusa Myosotidiflora will at once become a favorite. The beautiful rich green foliage completely covers the dwarf plants from which arise many airy sprays of the most delightful forget-me-not blue flowers during April and May and at intervals throughout the summer. Will grow from 9 to 12 inches tall. **Pkt. 15c.**

Anemone, Windflower

2541 CORONARIA, ST. BRIGID. R. G. Among the prettiest of Perennials, and this strain with large, double and semi-double flowers of wide color range is best of all. 1 to 1 1/2 inches across. Flowers in May and June. 1 ft. **NO SEED.**

Aubretia, Deltoides

2606 LARGE FLOWERED HYBRIDS. R. G. 6 inches tall, many colors. **NO SEED.**

Use Our Perennial Chart

A big help in planning your perennials is the CHART on page 38. It gives all colors, height of plants, months of bloom and adaptability for sun, shade, part-shade, cutting, dry locations, cemeteries, rock gardens and borders. Varieties listed alphabetically.



Dobbie's Aquilegias Hybrid

Aquilegias Columbines

2556 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS. A selection of the finest long spurred Columbines including the famous strain known as Mrs. Elliott, which has received many awards wherever exhibited. Many rare and pleasing colors. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 45c.**

Separate Colors

2557 BLUE SHADES. Very beautiful.

2560 ROSE QUEEN. Rich darker pink.

2561 SNOW QUEEN. Very fine pure white. Price any Above, **Pkt. 20c.**

2565 DOBBIE'S IMPERIAL HYBRIDS. An English strain sure to charm you with the excellence of the color assortment and the long spurs. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c.**

2572 LONGISSIMA. Beautiful American Species received Award of Merit. Its most unusual feature is the very long spurs, often measuring 4 inches in length. Delicate yellow. **Pkt. 20c.**

Grand New Armeria

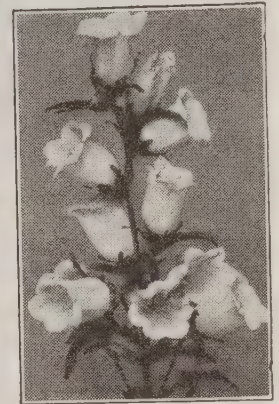
2595 GIANT PINK. The delightful attractiveness of the Armerias is very well known, but it is difficult to imagine fully the beauty and charm of this new large flowered variety. Its clumps of very attractive foliage are of themselves worthy a place in our gardens and when surmounted by large glistening pink balls of bloom in June and July, they become one of the most satisfactory rock garden and border subjects. Giant Pink certainly deserves a place in your garden. **Pkt. 15c.**

Asclepias

2596 TUBEROSA. Bright orange flowers, followed by long curious pods containing white feathery seeds. The opened seed pods may be dried for winter decorations. Easy to grow. Start where plants are to stand. 2 to 2 1/2 feet. **Pkt. 15c.**



Templin-Bradley's Long Spurred Hybrid Aquilegia



Campanula Medium

Campanulas

There are few groups of plants which possess such beauty as do the Campanulas. Some are Perennials, others Biennials. They like sunny situations and the seed may be sown any time from spring until August. Sow seed of the Biennials each season. To prolong blooming season, cut off flowers as they fade. Give protection over winter.

Campanula, Canterbury Bells

Campanula Medium. Showy plants, 2 to 3 feet high, large bell-shaped flowers.

2636 MEDIUM SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

2644 MEDIUM DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

Campanula, Cup and Saucer

Campanula Calycanthema. Flowers tubular bell-shaped with saucer-like petal fringed at base, giving appearance of cup and saucer. Bloom June and early July, 2 1/2 feet tall. Biennials, blooming the second year from seed sown in June.

2651 CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA MIXED. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

CHEIRANTHUS. See Wallflower

Chinese Lantern

3204 PHYSALIS FRANCHETII. Pods bright orange-red, resemble Chinese Lanterns. Make colorful winter bouquets. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

Chrysanthemums, Cascade

2747 Single and Double Mixed. White, yellow, bronze, pink, rose, red and crimson. Single and double, 2 inches across, drooping stems. For hanging baskets or garden. Not absolutely hardy. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

CHRYSANthemUMS, HARDY. See Shasta Daisy.

Coreopsis

2756 MAYFIELD GIANT. New strain 3 to 3 1/2 feet tall, masses of extra large golden-yellow flowers on long firm stems. Superior to original semi-double. **Pkt. 15c.**

2757 DOUBLE SUNBURST. If you want something real brilliant in your garden and home, plant some of these. 2 inches across, deep golden-yellow, about 80% double. **Pkt. 15c.**



Templin-Bradley's Giant Carnation



Carnation, Chabauds

Carnations, Hardy

2708 CHABAUDS. Large double and semi-double flowers on stems 16 to 20 inches and in a great variety of colors. For outdoors in north, treat as Annual. Greenhouse strain. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

2712 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S NEW GIANTS. A very fine development of the garden Carnation having extra large flowers, very double and delightfully fragrant. Plants grow 18 inches high with excellent stems each surmounted by a fine large double bloom of finest cutting quality. Colors range from white to deep crimson and violet and includes yellow. Not extremely hardy but blooms freely the first year from early seeding. Pkt. 10c.



Dianthus, Semperflorens, Hardy Pinks

Dianthus

Spice or Clove Pinks

Every garden should contain at least a few clumps of these old fashioned fragrant Pinks. Excellent for border, blooming in June. 15 to 18 inches tall.

2796 SEMPERFLORENS. (Florist's Perpetual Pinks.) R. G. Everblooming, many colors, double, semi-double and single. 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

2802 SCOTICUS, DOUBLE SCOTCH MIXED. Large, double fringed flowers, spring and early summer. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

2798 DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Fine mixture of all shades. NO SEED.

2799 ROCK GARDEN PINKS MIXED. R. G. Best adapted for Rock Garden and border. Pkt. 10c.



New Delphinium Pacific Hybrids

Delphiniums

Their popularity is growing each year because of the stately magnificence of the flower spikes, and beautiful shades of coloring. Belladonna, Bellamosa and Hybrids, grow 3 to 6 feet tall, bloom in June and July, and if cut back and fertilized after bloom, will give more flowers in late summer or early fall. CULTURE F.

2775 TEMPLIN-BRADLEY'S ENGLISH HYBRIDS. (Blackmore and Langdon's Prize Strain.) This strain is the product of many years of patient hybridizing and selection by one of the outstanding horticulturists of England. The best strain seen in Europe's wonderful Delphinium plantings on a personal trip by Mr. Bradley. The recipient of many Gold Medals and Awards. The coloring, all the clear shades of blue with many opaline variations, and the size and refinement of the flowers, are unexcelled. Grow 3 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. 45c.

Hollyhock or Wrexham Types

2774 HOLLYHOCK or WREXHAM DELPHINIUM. A distinct new type of Delphinium with massive yet refined spire-like spikes that taper to the tip. The individual florets are very large and closely arranged on the stems. The flowers are in the most beautiful shades of blue, lavender and purple, singles, semi-doubles and doubles. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 40c; 1/16 oz. 75c.

In Separate Shades

We offer this splendid strain this year in separate shades for the discriminating grower.

2776 ART SHADES. 2777 BLUE SHADES.

2778 DARK BLUE SHADES.

Price, any of Above Shades. Pkt. 25c.

Gold Medal Hybrids

2773 GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. A good strain at a low price. These hybrids embrace a nice collection of Hybrid Delphiniums. The shades range from pale lavender to deep indigo-blue, a glorious mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

2770 BELLADONNA. Most continuous blooming of all, early June until frost. Clear turquoise-blue flowers, delicate, beautiful and most popular. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

2771 BELLADONNA IMPROVED. Carefully selected strain of Belladonna type, excellent uniformity of type and color. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c.

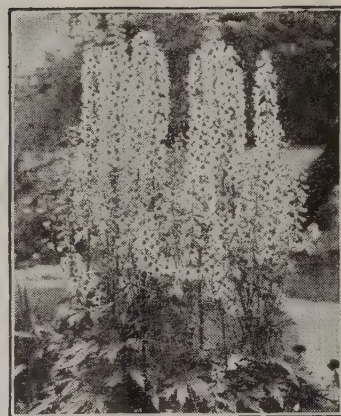
2772 BELLAMOSA. Similar to Belladonna but much deeper and richer blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

Chinese Butterfly Varieties

Perfectly hardy and seed sown early will bloom first year. Flowers on loose sprays. Fine for garden display or cutting.

2782 DWARF BLUE BUTTERFLY. Pkt. 10c.

2783 CAMBRIDGE BLUE. Pkt. 10c.



English Hybrids Delphinium

More Delphiniums

2780 REGAL HYBRIDS. A new and outstanding strain of Hybrids which we believe is the equal of many of the very high priced strains. Large double flowers of the richest color tones and of the finest flower forms yet achieved in the Delphiniums. Plants are vigorous and hardy growing to 6 feet in height. If you buy this seed you will certainly have a strain of the finest parentage. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c.

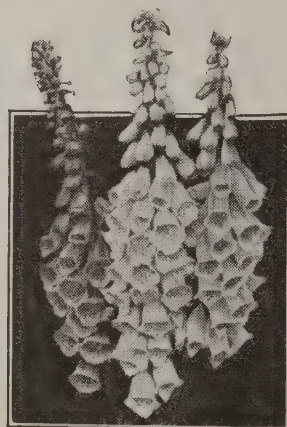
New Delphiniums

2790 GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS. This wonderful new strain produces huge flowers often 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, beautifully spaced on tall well proportioned spikes growing 6 to 8 feet tall. The plants are strong vigorous growers with an abundance of rich green foliage that is comparatively mildew resistant. The tall spikes are on strong woody stems and bear a grace and charm that far surpasses all other sorts. The colors in these new hybrids range from pure white through all the lovely light blues and pastels and include the rich dark blue and violet tones, with both light and dark "bees." The Giant Pacific Hybrids are practically 100% double flowered. Pkt. 30c.

Lovely Delphiniums

2790-F GIANT PACIFIC WHITE. This grand white is a careful color selection from the New Giant Pacific Hybrids and has all the vigor and virtues of the parent strain. The beautiful pure white petals in their graceful double arrangement with large "bees" sometimes pure white and often dark and contrasting, form a most attractive flower. Spikes tall and graceful. Pkt. 35c.

2785 LAMARTINE. One of the most beautiful of the blue flowers for the hardy garden. The flowers of a beautiful rich gentian blue each have a pure white eye. They are borne on tall spikes five feet tall and bloom from early June to frost. Plants are vigorous, easily grown and perfectly hardy. Pkt. 15c.



Digitalis, Shirley

Digitalis or Foxglove

Foxgloves are Biennials, so after blooming, cut down and sow more seed each season. Wherever planted Foxgloves give the appearance of dignified beauty. Bloom June and July.

2815 THE SHIRLEY. Finest strain ever introduced, long, large flower spikes, flower heads 3 feet long, covered with big bell-shaped flowers. White and shell-pink to deepest rose, many dotted with crimson or chocolate. 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

2816 GOOD MIXED. White, pink, rose and mottled colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

The letters "R. G." after a name mean that it is especially good for Rock Gardens.



Gaillardia Grandiflora Goblin

Gaillardias, Hardy

Easily grown, very showy, fine for cut-flowers and almost perpetual bloomers, July to November. If sown early, will bloom the first year. 1½ to 3 feet tall.

2890 BURGUNDY. Solid maroon, tips yellow. Grandiflora type. Pkt. 15c.

2886 GRANDIFLORA MIXED. Combinations of yellow and maroon-red. Rich. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

2892 GOBLIN GRANDIFLORA. First really dwarf Gaillardia. Compact, 12 inches tall, closely covered with large showy flowers, red, bordered yellow. Planted in March will flower same year. Pkt. 20c.



Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw

Geums

The Geums are becoming more popular each year, for their free flowering and attractive plants are a valuable addition to any hardy garden. Very easily grown from seed and produce a continuous supply of flowers for cutting.

2901 MRS. BRADSHAW. Double, bright red flowers 1½ inches across, May and June on stems 18 inches tall. Foliage at base. Pkt. 10c.

2902 LADY STRATHEDEN. Similar to Mrs. Bradshaw in growth, but bright golden-yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

2903 PRINCE OF ORANGE. A true rich orange shade, reproduces itself true from seed. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Double Heliopsis

2943 HELIOPSIS LEMOINE STRAIN. The most beautiful of all Heliopsis varieties the new Lemoine strain bears a multitude of large double golden yellow flowers of exceptional value as cut flowers. Started early this strain will come into flower the first year. We consider this one of the loveliest of all new perennials in its color. Pkt. 15c.

Hesperis

2954 MATRONALIS MIXED, Sweet Rocket. For naturalizing among shrubs or permanent border. Fragrant flowers, white, violet and purple. Similar to Phlox. Blooms May and June. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Gypsophilas

Hardy Baby's Breath. A class of hardy Perennial flowers that is almost indispensable to the garden from which cut-flowers are gathered. Gypsophila gives a daintiness to all bouquets.

2914 PANICULATA SINGLE. Immense panicles of white, gauze-like flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

2915 DOUBLE FLOWERING. "Snow White." For winter bouquets. Showier than single. Pkt. 20c.

Incarvillea

3007 VARIABILIS HYBRIDS, Hardy Gloxinia. Gloxinia-like flowers, from white and yellow to deep pink all summer. 2½ to 3 feet. Pkt. 15c.



Hibiscus, Mallow



Double Hollyhocks



Lillium Regale



Heuchera

Heuchera

2962 SANGUINEA GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDS. Includes white, pink, scarlet and crimson. 2½ ft. Pkt. 15c.

2964 HEUCHERA SPITFIRE. An unusually fine and desirable variety of Coral Bells. Vigorous and free blooming producing many large brilliant bells of rich scarlet on tall strong stems. A most valuable sort to add to your perennial planting both for garden display and cut flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Hibiscus, Mallow

Shrub-like plants 4 to 5 feet high, bearing, August until frost, immense single flowers 4 to 6 inches. Easily grown from seed.

2972 MALLOW MARVELS MIXED. White, pink and crimson. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Hollyhocks, Double

Double Hollyhock is the grandest flower that grows. Its stately beauty makes it grand at the garden gate, stone wall, back fence or any place where you need height, color and grandeur. In addition to its garden use, the individual flowers make perfect bouquets for table display.

2991 Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 30c.

3003 TRIUMPH DOUBLE FRINGED. Branching, waved and fringed. Crimson, pink, white, yellow and purple. Early 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLUS. See Hardy Sweet Peas.

Lavendula

3026 SWEET LAVENDER. Shrubby Perennial 1½ ft. high, gray-green foliage, small blue flowers, July-Sept. Fragrant foliage. Give winter protection. Pkt. 15c.

Lily Seed

3041 LILIUM REGALE, Regal Lily. Easily grown from seed, blooms the third year. One of the loveliest of all Lilies. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

Linum

3055 PERENNE BLUE, Perennial Flax, R.G. Small flat flowers, azure-blue, May and June. Erect, leafy stems. 1½ to 2 ft. tall. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Lobelia

3061 CARDINALIS, Cardinal Flower. Flowers intense cardinal-red, 1 inch long, in spikes on erect leafy, unbranching stems. July to September. 2½ to 3 feet. Pkt. 15c.

Lunaria

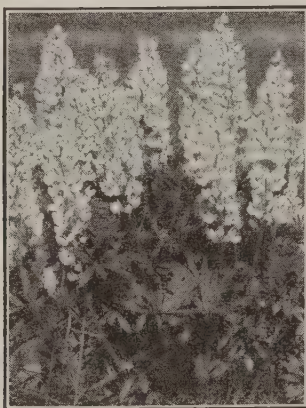
3068 BIENNIS, Honesty, St. Peter's Penny. Grow for silver pods for winter decorations. Purple flowers in summer. A Biennial. May be grown as an annual. 2 feet. NO SEED.



Liatris, Kansas Gay Feather

Liatris

3034 PYCNOSTACHYA, Blazing Star, Kansas Gay Feather. Slender grass-like leaves, thickly covering the stems. Tall, graceful spikes of bright rosy-purple flowers. July-August. 6 ft. **Pkt. 15c.**



A Clump of Lupines

Lupines Hardy

Spikes 3 to 4 feet tall of softly colored flowers, individual florets resemble Sweet Peas. Leaves, palm-like, form thick ornamental clumps of light green. Bloom May-June.

3070 POLYPHYLLUS MIXED. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH LEGUME-AID

Lupines are Legume Plants

Inoculation of the seed of Lupines before planting enables the plants to draw a large portion of their food supply from the air in the form of Nitrogen. They will be much more vigorous in growth and more productive of large well formed blooms.

The process of inoculation is very simple. The seed is well coated with Legume-Aid, which is in powder form, and immediately planted.

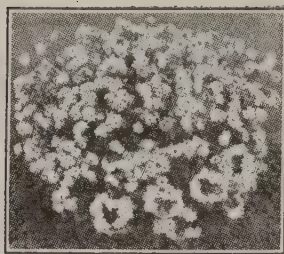
For Legume-Aid See Page 35.

Meconopsis

3098 BAILEYI, Blue Poppy. From Tibet. From its root stock, half a dozen leafy stems, 3 feet high with broad sea-green leaves, flowers four-petaled, sky-blue with golden-yellow anthers. Blooms in July. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

Monarda

3106 DIDYMA HYBRIDA MIXED. Bergamot. Bee Balm, Oswego Tea. Scarlet-crimson, rose and purple. 3 feet high. **Pkt. 15c.**

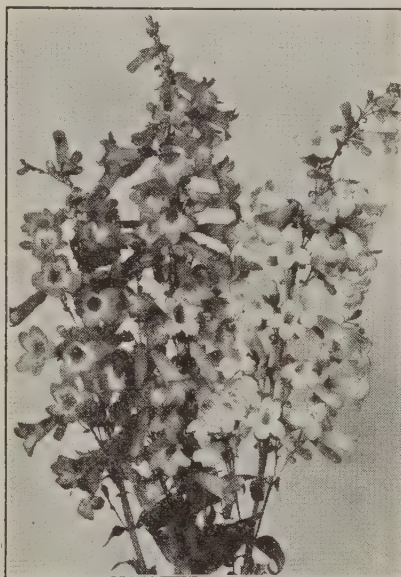


Myosotis, Everblooming

Myosotis

3117 ALPESTRIS "BLUE BALL," Forget-Me-Not. Compact, globular, regular growth. Flowers deep blue. A gem for bedding in the spring. **Pkt. 15c.**

3120 EVERBLOOMING PALUSTRIS. Semper-florens. Blooms all summer. Small blue flowers in clusters on half creeping stems. For carpeting shady and moist places. **Pkt. 10c.**



Pentstemon Dwarf Hybrids

New Dwarf Pentstemon

3193 MINIATURE HYBRIDS. The delightful Gloxinia-like flowers are borne in the most marvelous array of colors imaginable on branched spikes 2½ to 3 feet. The flowers are numerous and closely arranged on the spike, thus being very desirable for cutting. **SEED NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR.**

Pentstemon

3192 SENSATION GLOXINOIDES. Resembles Gloxinias. Pink, rose, red, lilac and purple. 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

PHYSALIS. See Chinese Lantern.

Primulas

Hardy Primroses. Delightful little flowers in all the brilliant colors that mean so much to your garden in April and May. They have few rivals for planting along shady paths or in the Rock Garden. Seed germinate slowly and fall planting is preferable. You will enjoy their beauty.

3252 JAPONICA MIXED. Very showy, blooms in June. Mixed colors, purple, lilac and pink. 18 to 24 inches. **Pkt. 15c.**

Silene

3338 SCHAFTA, Catchfly. E.G. Masses of bright pink double flowers from July to October. Very easily grown from seed. 4 to 6 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

Stokesia

3354 CYANEA BLUE, Stoke's Aster. For the blue garden. Large flowers (3 to 4 inches) of lavender-blue resemble Aster and Cornflower. Bloom July to October. 1 to 2 ft. **Pkt. 10c.**


Iceland Poppy
"The Empress"

Poppies, Iceland

Nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Neat little tufts of attractive foliage, Rock Garden favorites. Flowers of tissue-paper appearance, on stems 1 foot long. Fine for cut-flowers.

3186 FAKENHAM HYBRIDS. Twice the size of other Iceland Poppies. Bloom later. Many new shades and tints. **Pkt. 15c.**

3181 SUNBEAM GIANT MIXED. Lovely mixture of white, yellow, orange and scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

3191 "THE EMPRESS." Distinct from all others. Giant flowered, broad petals, deeply fluted or wrinkled. Effect of semi-doubleness. Salmon-rose and pink, never seen before in Nudicaule Poppies, fascinating tones to intrigue the imagination. Blooms from seed the first year. **Pkt. 15c.**

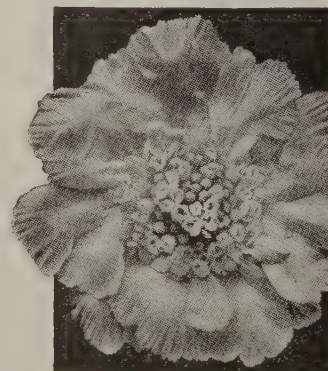
Salvia, Hardy

3291 AZUREA GRANDIFLORA, Meadow Sage. Small tubular flowers, sky-blue, long spikes. August and September. Easily grown. Protect over winter. 4 to 6 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scabiosas, Hardy

Quite like the Annuals, though more graceful. Bloom June to September. Give a slight mulch for winter.

3297 CAUCASICA BLUE, Blue Bonnet. Single row of broad petals, center of many tiny florets. Very dainty. Extra long stems. 2½ to 3 ft. **Pkt. 10c.**



Scabiosa-Isaac House

3390 ISAAC HOUSE HYBRIDS. Improved Caucasica, longer stems, large flowers, light lavender to deep heliotrope-blue. Ruffled and fringed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

3301 COLUMBARIA PINK. South African, dwarf-er than Caucasica. Short, compact flowers 2 to 2½ inches across on long stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

The letters "R. G." after a name mean that it is especially good for Rock Gardens.



Shasta Daisy

Shasta Daisies

Chrysanthemums *Leucanthemum*, are of the Shasta Daisy type, so wonderful for garden display or cut-flowers.

2738 BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY ALASKA. Finest hardy daisy, pure white, 2½ to 3 inches across. July and August. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

2744 DOUBLE SHASTA DAISY. New and unusual, large percentage of doubles, like Asters. Pkt. 30c.

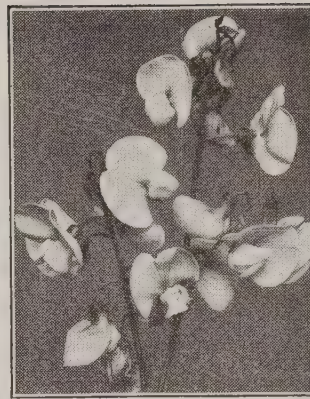
2748 MAWIL. New pink Shasta Daisy. 1½ to 2 inches across. Plants 1 foot. Rare. **NO SEED.**

2739 MRS. C. LOWTHIAN BELL. Largest flowered, June to October. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



Viola, Hardy

Adorable little Pansy-like faces. Beautiful colors.



Sweet Peas, Hardy

Sweet Peas, Hardy

Lathyrus Latifolius. For covering old stumps, fences, etc. Perfectly hardy, increasing in beauty each year. June to August.

3016 HARDY SWEET PEAS MIXED. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Tritomas

Red Hot Poker, Flame Flower or Torch Lily. Really Perennials, but roots tender, and should be taken up and stored like Dahlias.

3407 ELEGENS MULTICOLOR. Early flowering. Hybrids in a rich variety of shades flaming orange, yellow and scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

3408 PFITZER'S HYBRIDS. Great waxy flowers of rich orange-scarlet, making a splash of vivid color. Pkt. 15c.



Sidalcea

Sidalcea

Spikes 2½ to 3 feet in height, densely covered from July to September with pretty single rosy-pink flowers. Each about an inch across.

3328 HYBRIDS. Many shades. Pkt. 10c.



Trollius, Globe Flower

Trollius

Globe Flower or Golden Ball. Beautiful gold and yellow Perennials. 18 inches tall, flowers large, double, globe-shaped, 1½ inches across. Bloom in May and June, sometimes a second crop is produced in the fall. Seed sometimes not starting until the year following the sowing.

3403 LEDERBOURI. Deep orange. 2 ft. Pkt. 15c.

Violas, Hardy

Viola Cornuta, Hardy Tufted Pansies combine the free blooming habits of Pansies with the hardy character of Violets. Will not run out like the Pansy nor are the flowers as large, but produced in profusion during entire season.

3457 ARKWRIGHT'S RUBY. Bright ruby-crimson with terra cotta shadings. Pkt. 15c.

3448 VIOLA CORNUTA MIXED. All available colors in the large flowering varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

3452-A. CHANTREYLAND. Among the delightful *Viola Cornutas*, Chantreyland takes top place. Its beautiful, pure apricot color, fine flower form, abundance of bloom and neat plant habit, all help to make Chantreyland almost the perfect *Viola*, and it comes exceptionally true from seed. Pkt. 15c.

Wallflowers

Cheiranthus. Delightfully fragrant. Bloom in spring. Beautiful flowers in many colors. Protect during winter.

3462 TALL DOUBLE BRANCHING MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

2734 ALLIONI, Siberian Wallflower. R.G. Abundance of dazzling orange flowers. June to July. Excellent for Rock Gardens. 1 ft. high. Pkt. 10c.

Grand Perennial Mixtures

If you want just "lots of flowers" in Perennials, and are not fussy about keeping the varieties separate, here are two dandy Mixtures that will give you quantities of many, many different kinds at very low cost.

3471 TALL SORTS. Most desirable varieties for border planting or for cut-flowers. Most all grow 2 to 3 feet tall. Very interesting to grow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; Oz. \$1.00.

3472 FOR ROCK GARDENS. This mixture includes the varieties that are best for Rock Garden use. All semi-dwarf and low growing and will thrive well in the rockery. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 25c.

HOW TO GROW PERENNIALS

FROM SUMMER SOWING OF SEED

Nearly all of this class of plants may be as successfully propagated by late summer sowing (July or August) as by spring sowing and in many cases more satisfactory results obtained. Very few realize how easily this may be done.

For this purpose select a somewhat protected spot in the garden. Improve the soil as much as possible. A cold frame, even though small is a great advantage, and can very easily be provided. All that is necessary is a frame constructed of boards to the height of 10 to 12 inches, of whatever size desired. Over this, in case of bad weather or hot sun, muslin may be stretched or slatted frames made from lath may be used. Within this frame the soil should be raised two or three inches above the outside level to insure good drainage, and worked into a well prepared seed bed.

It is well, if the soil is rather heavy to add whatever quantity of sand and fine humus, such as Peat Moss, as it may require to produce a mellow, friable soil that will remain fine and loose. Peat Moss is especially beneficial to young seedlings.

In this well prepared seed bed, sow the seed preferably in rows three or four inches apart. One thing that will be the most helpful to success is the proper depth of planting. This must be regulated by the size and nature of the seed. Very fine seed should barely be covered with sand, in fact, simply pressing the seed into the soil with the palm of the hand and keeping it covered with burlap or newspaper until it shows growth is sufficient. Larger seeds should be covered two or three times their diameter. Watering should be done very carefully with as fine a spray as possible. Keep the soil uniformly moist but not wet, and do not allow it to become dry at any time. After sowing, the seed bed should be shaded during the day until the seedlings are well started when they may be gradually accustomed to the sunlight. It is well to protect the seed bed during the night or any absence from home, as rains do much damage to newly sown seed beds or to small seedlings.

As soon as the seedlings become large enough to handle, or when showing their third and fourth leaves, they should be transplanted to a place where they may have plenty of space to develop (4 or 5 inches apart is usually sufficient) and in this bed they may be carried over their first winter, which is always their hardest. A covering of loose straw or leafy branches is excellent protection but avoid leaves alone or anything of like nature that will pack down and keep the air from the plants. Remove this covering in the spring gradually, just as soon as the weather has become mild and danger of severe freezing is past. Your plants will soon begin to show active growth and then they may be removed to their permanent places in the hardy border, in the rock garden, or wherever you may have prepared a place for them.

THE TEMPLIN-BRADLEY CO.

5700 Detroit Ave. Cleveland 2, Ohio
Seedmen



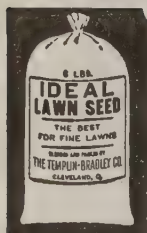
A Few Heads of Templin-Bradley's Giant Sweet William

Sweet William

3361 SINGLE GIANT MIXED. Fine mixture of Margined and Auricula varieties and brightest colors and shades not present in other mixtures. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Lawn Seeds To Beautify Your Home Grounds

Your lawn is the foundation for all of your other plantings. The trees, shrubs and flowers that you have planted around your home cannot produce the perfect picture of beauty that you desire without the foreground of well-kept lawn. A good lawn is not difficult to produce.



This Lawn was Seeded with Templin-Bradley's Seed. Pretty fine, isn't it?

Templin-Bradley's Fine Lawn Mixtures

For Sunny Places

4201 IDEAL MIXTURE. For a fine permanent lawn, grasses must be used that are not only long lived but they must also have the ability to withstand all extremes of temperature and climate.

The grasses that are so carefully blended into our Ideal Mixture have these necessary qualities and with a sufficient amount of food in the soil they will increase in growth and "thicken in" each year thus producing not only a more beautiful lawn but also a more durable lawn year after year.

Special care has been taken in this mixture that the dormant periods of the various grasses used do not overlap and therefore no excessive browning of the lawn should be encountered throughout the entire season, as is the result when only one or two varieties of grass are used.

For fine velvety texture, compact durable growth and continuous evergreen color IDEAL will please you.

Prices Postpaid To You

Lb. 65c; 3 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.85; 25 lbs. \$14.25; Postage Paid.

For Shady Places

4202 SHADY NOOK MIXTURE. A special mixture of grasses that grow naturally in the shade gives the best results in producing and maintaining a lawn in situations where trees or buildings throw heavy shade, and regular mixtures will not produce a good lawn. Shady Nook Mixture is blended for just such places. Its texture and color blend with the texture and color of our Ideal Mixture so that no distinction is noticeable in the entire lawn.

The shady lawn must have special care as well as the best seed. Especially when the shaded area is beneath or among trees care must be taken that there is sufficient plant food and moisture to supply both the trees and the grass. Shaded areas must also be watched for acid or sour soil conditions and these conditions corrected.

With average soil conditions in shaded areas SHADY NOOK mixture will delight and please you.

Prices Postpaid To You

Lb. 70c; 3 lbs. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.35; 25 lbs. \$15.50; Postage Paid.

For Quick Growth

4203 QUICK GROWTH MIXTURE. Makes a good lawn quickly. While not composed of as fine or expensive grasses as Ideal, nevertheless Quick Growth contains enough of these grasses to insure a good lawn after the biennial varieties have run out. Compares favorably with many of the "best" mixtures on the market. Lb. 55c; 3 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.75; Postage Paid.

Bent Mixture

4204 SUPERFINE BENT or GOLF TURF MIXTURE. We highly recommend the use of this mixture as it is made up of the best strains of fine leaved grasses suitable for the "Putting Green" or Lawn. It contains a liberal proportion of Bent Grass as well as other varieties to secure a fine velvety sod throughout the season from early spring until late fall. Lb. 85c; 3 lbs. \$2.45; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.80; 25 lbs. \$19.25; Postage Paid.

Golf Courses Must Have The Best Seed Available. We Specialize In Grass Seeds For Golf Course Putting Greens Fairways and other Uses



The Seed Used In Our Lawn Mixtures is of the Same Fine Quality As Supplied To The Most Exclusive Golf Courses City Parks Airports and Cemeteries

The Putting Green Requires Seed of the Highest Quality

The Templin-Bradley Co., Nationwide Seedsmen, Cleveland 2, Ohio

No Rationing of Vegetables Grown at Your Kitchen Door!

Growing the Finest Vegetables

The greatest pleasure from a vegetable garden comes in having the proper varieties and having a good succession of plantings. Many varieties must have an earlier start than they get if planted directly in the garden, some of these are Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Peppers, Tomatoes and Lettuce for very early crop. Plants for these should be started inside. Below we give you some hints on how to do this successfully.

A little practice will make it easy for you to grow plants. If you have a hotbed, that is the ideal place to do all such work. A hotbed is really a greenhouse on a modified scale.

Many of you will be content at first with a window box or flat for starting early seeds. Fill this box with fine soil—a mixture of equal parts of good garden soil and clean sand will be perfectly satisfactory. Sift it to get out all coarse particles and stones.

Moisten the soil—but do not have it wet. Sow the seed in rows in the box and barely cover the fine seed. If you start several varieties in the same box be sure to mark them in some way as it is easy to forget the names. Drop the seed right on the surface and press it in with the edge of a stick or sprinkle some loose soil over it.

Until the seedling plants appear lay a newspaper or a pane of glass over the box to prevent the rapid evaporation of the moisture. Keep the box in a room temperature 60° to 70° Fahrenheit. A sunny window is an ideal

place. As the little plants grow do not let them overcrowd each other. Thin them out and transplant some to another box or into flower pots or pans. Almost without exception plants are benefitted by at least one transplanting before the final setting out. This has a tendency to make many more fine short roots rather than few long straggly ones. The plant is much better able to stand the strain of moving outdoors and making rapid, steady growth with this kind of a root system to start with.

During the time the plants are growing in the box keep the soil moist—but not wet. Simply the fact that the surface is dry is no cause for alarm. Dig into the soil with the finger and if you do not find it moist $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down, it is time for water. As the plants grow and the time for setting out approaches, open the window near the box during the warm part of the day and even set the box outdoors for a few hours at a time. This will "harden them off" getting them accustomed to cooler conditions. It really toughens the plant fibres.

Vegetables Are Easy to Raise

One of the first things that is necessary in order to have a successful garden is to get your soil in the right condition. The better your soil is prepared, the more successful your garden will be. The ideal garden soil is the kind that is known as Clay Loam. It contains enough of the fine sand, so that it is easily spaded or broken up, and is supplied with enough humus, or organic matter to keep furnishing the food elements that the plants need, as well as to absorb and to hold the proper amount of moisture. In a finely worked soil seeds will germinate more quickly, the plants will have better root systems, the plant food will be assimilated by the plants much more readily and the garden will be much easier to cultivate.

Transplanting or Setting Out

If you buy your plants from a florist or professional plant grower, secure them with as much earth around the roots as possible and get them into the ground without delay. Plants in pots cost more but it is easier to set them out with success. Before lifting the plants from the flat or bed soak the soil around them thoroughly several hours before. Then when you lift them the soil will adhere to the roots. Do not lift more than you can plant without delay. If you have to carry them a considerable distance, better place the plants in a shallow pan immersing the roots in thin mud or cover with a

Vegetables to Sell for Profit

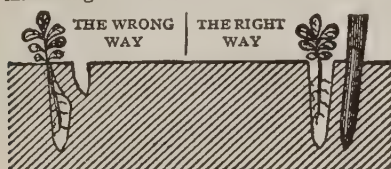
Many of our customers who have always grown their own vegetables in order to have them fresh for their tables have found that their neighbors who did not grow vegetables were glad to secure them direct from the garden and have been able to dispose of their surplus with no trouble and with a nice little profit to themselves. So now they are growing larger quantities, and greater variety and are obtaining much pleasure and profit from only small areas of garden in the backyard. Many who live on much traveled highways have found that the motorist who passes also knows that the fresher vegetables are the best and are glad to be able to secure their supplies at the roadside stand of the home gardener, much fresher than when obtained from the markets.

damp cloth. It is very important not to let the fine roots feel the warm sun and wind for even two minutes.

The plot where the plants are to be set should have been worked mellow and loose beforehand and then allowed to settle.

Make the holes for the plants plenty big enough to accommodate the roots without crowding and set the plant a little deeper than it stood in its original bed. With the fingers press the soil firmly around the roots as you fill in. If the soil is very dry, pour some water in the hole and then cover with dry soil on the surface. It is important to pack the soil firmly around the roots, leaving no air spaces. By no means water the foliage of the plants or the surface of the soil around the plant, especially if the sun is out warm. When this is done the soil bakes hard around the stem so the plant is literally choked to death. Leave loose, dry soil on the surface.

If care is used in setting the plants it is not necessary to cover them. They will wilt down in the middle of the day, perhaps, but in two or three days they will be standing up sturdily.



Vegetables for Winter Use

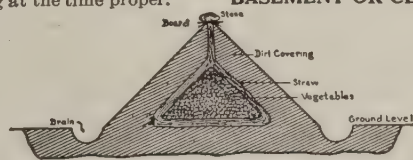
What gives the housewife more real satisfaction than to know she has stored away in her vegetable and fruit room, a good supply of canned vegetables and fruits. This is especially true when the supply comes from one's own garden. Almost every vegetable can be successfully canned at home, giving you an almost unlimited opportunity to put up your winter's supply of high quality canned vegetables at an extremely low cost. The following vegetables can be "put up" at home very successfully: Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Corn, Greens, Okra, Parsnips, Peas, Peppers, Pimentos, Pumpkin, Salsify, Squash, Tomatoes. Carrots make a wonderful marmalade. This is one good way to get the children to eat carrots.

General Directions for Winter Storage of Vegetables

There are a few principles that apply to the winter storing of most vegetables and they are:

- (1) A low temperature, which can be kept above freezing and fairly even.
- (2) Good ventilation.
- (3) Good drainage (freedom from standing water).
- (4) A fairly moist atmosphere.
- (5) Good, sound vegetables dug at the time proper.

WHEN TO HARVEST. All vegetables for storage should be harvested if possible when the ground is dry, and except in the case of potatoes, not before freezing weather makes it necessary. Let them lie outdoors for a few hours until the surface moisture is evaporated. In removing the tops of root crops such as Beets, Carrots and Turnips, leave an



The outdoor pits should be made small because when once opened all the vegetables must be taken out

inch or so of the top on the root; this prevents bleeding and drying out.

Whether it is Potatoes or Cabbage, Carrots or Squash—in any case only store sound, well matured specimens. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and by the same sign one diseased or poor specimen may quickly spoil the entire contents of a pit.

BASEMENT OR CELLAR. The basements or cellars of a great many homes have the right conditions present, and there is the logical place to store your vegetables. In other homes, however, the basement is either very damp, or else the furnace makes it just the opposite—warm and too dry. Perhaps a corner or one end of your cellar partitioned off will be just right.

The Outdoor Cellar

This is better for storing vegetables on a larger scale, and of course it is possible to get in and remove part of the contents without taking them all out.

CONSTRUCTION. In its simplest form the outdoor cellar is very easy to construct. Make an excavation about two feet deep and of the width and length that you want. The sides of the excavation are kept in place by boards on edge, held in place by stakes; the upper edge of the boards should be a little higher than the level of the ground to permit the laying of planks to form a gable roof, the center resting on a ridge pole, held by posts 4 to 5 feet high.

The board roof is sufficient protection until severe freezing weather, when hay, straw or leaves are thrown over the roof and a few inches of soil added. A door should be provided at one end, for convenience, and it is well to cover the door boards and the exposed end boards with tar paper or building paper to make it frost proof.

FOR VENTILATION. Cut a hole in each end up near the peak of the roof. These can be covered over when the weather gets real cold to stay and only opened on warm days.

Group 1

Includes, Potatoes, Cabbage, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Horse Radish, Winter Radish, Turnips, Rutabaga and Salsify.

All of these vegetables may be stored in outdoor pits or cellars as described above.

Group 2

Including Celery, Parsley, Endive, Leek, Kohl Rabi and Brussels Sprouts.

This group requires cool and moist conditions with good air circulation.

All of these crops should be dug with roots and soil attached and set in moist soil on the cellar floor or in a box. Water should be applied as needed, taking care not to wet the leaves and stems for this encourages disease and decay of the plants. Especially is this true in the case of celery and endive. Sufficient space should be allowed between plants for circulation.

Group 3

Including Pumpkins and Squash.

This group requires a cool dry room with plenty of air circulation. It is absolutely essential that the specimens be handled carefully to prevent bruising or breaking the skin. When taking them from the vines leave the whole stem on and a short piece of the vine.

Keep Your Garden Busy

If the space you have for vegetable gardening purposes is limited, you will want to keep every part of it busy during the entire growing season. Some crops planted early will be out of the way and leave room for other plantings of the same or other varieties later. Below are suggested a few varieties that may be used as companion crops or succession crops to follow each other in the same row.

- (1) Turnips between rows of early sweet corn.
- (2) Late squash between hills of early sweet corn.
- (3) Late celery or cabbage between rows of early peas.
- (4) Sweet corn and cucumbers.
- (5) Pepper plants may follow early peas or onion sets.
- (6) Early potatoes and late sweet corn.
- (7) Early peas, lettuce and tomatoes.

There are several "early" crops which others may follow, Beans, Early Beets, Early Cabbage, Early Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Peas, Early Potatoes, Radishes, Spinach, Early Turnips.

And then the following are "late" crops which generally replace the early ones—Late Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Kale, Spinach, Turnips.

Aloyd Bradley
Pres.

Vegetable Cultures for Victory Gardeners

Asparagus

Asparagus is one of the most delicious vegetables on the entire list. Those who have to depend upon what they buy find it quite a luxury and we doubt if they really know how tender and nice asparagus, freshly cut, can be.

FROM SEED. Plant asparagus seed as early in the spring as the soil can be worked without being sticky—in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover the seed an inch deep. As the seeds are hard it is best to soak them for twenty-four hours in warm water before planting. After the plants are well up thin them out to stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Cultivate well thru the summer and if possible work in some well rotted manure. As the results for a good many years depend on the strength and vigor of the roots you grow that first year, it pays to do everything to promote development.

One ounce of seed will produce about 200 plants.

Garden Beets

Beets like best a deeply worked, well limed, friable soil in which the roots can expand quickly, but practically every garden soil will grow at least a fair crop of roots.

The seed may be planted early for first crop as soon as the garden plot is prepared. Make the rows 1½ to 2 foot apart and scatter the seed every inch covering about 1 inch deep. When the plants are 2 to 3 inches high thin out to stand every 2 to 4 inches. The plants, pulled up very easily, may be set out elsewhere or the leaves used for greens. Young beet greens are delicious.

Frequent cultivation keeps the roots growing and they will be more tender and sweet than when growth is slow. The earliest varieties usually get large enough to eat or sell in 50 to 60 days from planting, so they may be planted as late as August 15th in our section.

Be sure to plant plenty for canning and also have some to store for the winter. We show how easily root crops may be stored for the winter on page 4 of this catalog.

The Crosby's Egyptian is a fine variety for earliest spring planting. Detroit is popular for canning because of its very dark red color—while both Detroit and Early Wonder are suitable for late planting and storing.

One ounce will sow a 50-foot row.

Mangels

Mangels are grown the same as beets—but they need more space in the row and the rows should be at least 2 ft. apart. Mangels grow very large and the root rises up out of the ground so that when fully developed they seem almost to rest on the surface. This makes the crop very easy to harvest.

Brussels Sprouts

It is nice to have unusual vegetables in your garden, especially such an attractive addition as Brussels Sprouts.

If convenient start the seed inside early and transplant outdoors like early cabbage. Or you may start the seed directly outdoors and treat the crop like late cabbage—though, of course, you will have to wait longer for the delicious little sprouts. The plants are very hardy to frost and even as far north as Cleveland you may plant seed in June and expect to gather sprouts even after the ground is frozen.

Make your rows 3 foot apart with the plants 2 foot apart in the rows. They grow like cabbage and will demand the same good treatment.

Instead of one large head, however, each plant forms tiny little heads along the stalk in the axils of the leaves. In the fall break the outer leaves off to give the heads full chance to develop.

One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

Garden Beans

The garden Bean is one of the easiest vegetables to grow and one of the most popular. If a soil "won't grow beans" it is pretty poor soil indeed and probably will not grow anything. A great many delicious and wholesome beans will be forthcoming if you plant even a small patch of green pod and wax pod beans.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES. Make your first planting just as soon as the soil is warmed up and there is no further danger of hard frosts, in our section early in May. Let the rows be 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the seeds 3 or 4 inches apart, 2 inches deep. Cultivate frequently after the plants appear, but do not cultivate when the plants are wet.

For a continuous supply on your table, plant more beans every two weeks until August and keep the pods picked as soon as they reach edible condition. This induces the growth of more and better pods. In gathering the beans do not jerk the pods off—but cut them with scissors, knife or fingernail.

The earliest varieties start giving edible pods in about forty days after planting.

One pound will plant a 100-foot row.

BUSH LIMA BEANS. Lima beans, although they require a longer season, will mature green or even dry shell beans in most sections. The very early Henderson Bush Lima is especially valuable for northern states. Lima beans are very high in food value replacing meats and eggs.

For Lima beans choose a rather light, sandy soil that warms up early. Plant Limas in the middle of May, rows two and half to three feet apart with the seed two inches deep every four inches in the row. For best results plant with eye down. Otherwise grow like other dwarf garden beans.

One pound will plant a 100-foot row.

POLE BEANS. Pole beans are preferred by many gardeners because they yield more heavily and for a longer season. The earliest varieties start bearing in 75 to 80 days and the Pole Limas in about 90 days.

After warm, settled weather set poles 6 to 8 feet long in rows four feet apart, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row. Around each pole plant from 5 to 8 beans, two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants. Vines should be tied as soon as they start to climb. Vines usually turn to the left and should be tied in that way.

Another method of vine support is to set heavy stakes or posts from 6 to 8 feet apart and stretching a strong wire, from post to post at both top and bottom. Weave heavy cord between wires for the vines to climb on.

A third method is to take five or six 8 foot stakes, setting them up in the form of a tepee, securely wiring stakes at top and setting each stake a few inches in the ground. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each stake.

One pound will plant 50 hills.

EDIBLE SOY BEANS. The Soybean should be grown in every garden and used in every home, as it is a source of abundant, rich food supply and also high in Vitamin content. The Chinese have used this bean for thousands of years, while we in America are just beginning to learn something of its high food value and many ways in which it can be used for food.

The soybean is easily grown. It will grow in almost any soil but best results are obtained when soil is well prepared as in planting the regular bush bean. Plant in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart, using 8 to 10 seeds to the foot row. The plants will grow to the height of twenty-four inches without support, so need plenty of space between rows. Harvesting, threshing and storing are similar to that of shell beans. The soybean can be used either green or dry.

Cabbage

THE EARLY CROP. Here is one place where the hot-bed comes in handy—though by no means neglect to grow some early cabbage for salads and cold slaw during the hot summer days, even if you are not the possessor of a hot bed.

Cabbage plants will stand cold weather and even light frosts so the seed should be started inside in the latitude of Cleveland late in February or early in March. Then the plants will be ready to set out about the middle of April.

The earliest varieties of cabbage do not grow very wide spreading and they may be set out in rows 3 foot apart letting the plants stand 2 or 2½ foot apart in the rows. If your plants are tall and spindling when ready to set out, cut off the upper 1-3 or ½ of the leaves. Cabbage likes a cool, moist, rich soil. Loose dark loam or muck soil will grow good cabbage.

Under favorable conditions the early varieties like Early Jersey Wakefield and Copenhagen form edible heads in 80 to 90 days from the time the seed is planted. These early heads are for use in the summer and early fall. They will burst open when left in the field after reaching full growth and do not store well.

The Late Cabbage

For the late crop plant varieties that form very solid, hard heads such as Late Flat Dutch or Danish Ballhead. They like the same kind of soil as the early varieties, but the seed may be planted directly outdoors as late as May or even June 1st.

Scatter the seed in a bed when the soil has been made very fine and cover about ¼ in. Thin the plants as they grow giving them plenty of place to develop stocky instead of tall and spindling. The thinnings may be transplanted and an extra transplanting is really beneficial. When the plants are 6 or 8 inches high and the soil in the permanent plot is prepared, set the plants where they are to stand. Give them more space than early cabbage setting them 2½ to 3 foot apart in rows 3½ to 4 foot apart.

The late cabbage crop is ready early in the fall and it is easy to store the heads for winter use. If you wish to keep them some time, pull the heads, roots and all.

One ounce of Cabbage seed will produce about 2500 plants.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some characteristics that place it in a class entirely by itself. In form of growth it resembles Cos lettuce—in elongated heads. When the outer leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, cool, crisp and inviting.

Shredded and served raw you will find it better than the finest cabbage slaw—so tender and mild flavored it is. Or make a combination salad with the celery-like center stalks. It is delicious.

There are a few points to be followed out on growing Chinese Cabbage and it is not difficult to succeed if these things are done.

The heads must have fairly cool weather to develop, which means that the seed must be started very early in the spring so that the heads develop before mid-summer—or else do not start the seed until July which will bring the heading stage into the cool weather of fall. The latter method is the most popular.

The seed may be planted right in the rows where the plants are to stand but a transplanting is beneficial, so we advise planting the seed in a little bed of fine soil and then changing the plants when four to six inches high setting them 1 foot apart in rows 2 foot apart. Often the leaves will form heads without assistance, but to be sure tie around the leaves with raffia or soft twine, making the inner stalks white, tender and brittle.

For successful growing of Chinese Cabbage the following rules should be strictly observed. First, the soil must contain available plant food so as to keep the plants constantly growing. Second, enough moisture must be supplied so that growth will not be checked. The same type of soil and method of preparation for cabbage, should produce a good crop.

When heads are fully developed they are cut from the roots similar to cabbage. Remove the coarse, outer leaves, and use the young, tender centers either raw, as a salad or cooked.

Carrots

Carrots give big returns from small space and they are so high in food value that every garden should include them. Like beets, carrots do their best in a deep, loose, well limed soil. Plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm, the last of April or early in May, in rows one foot to one and one-half feet apart. Cover the seeds only one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Scatter the seed in the trench quite thickly, two or three for every inch. If the seed is soaked in warm water it will start quicker.

Thin out the plants before they get so deeply rooted they do not pull easily, leaving one every three or three and one-half inches. The large stock carrots with the heavy shoulders will need a little more room than this to develop the root properly.

You can plan on getting roots large enough to eat or bunch for the market in about ten weeks after the seed is planted. So that there will be a continuous supply of tender, young roots for your table, plant more carrot seed every few weeks. For the first planting in the spring we recommend the Chantenay. For later planting and for winter storage plant Danvers Half-Long, Tendersweet or Orange Coreless.

One ounce of seed will sow a 100-foot row.

Witloof Chicory or French Endive

This is a comparatively new vegetable in this country but has been a favored plant in France, Belgium and other foreign countries for years. It is a very great delicacy.

The seed is sown in the open ground in May or June making the rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Thin to stand six inches apart in the rows. For best development plant in cool, moist, rich soil and cultivate frequently. Lift the roots just before the ground is liable to freeze and trim the leaves down to within two inches of the crown.

When ready to force them (this is usually done in the vegetable cellar and a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees gives the best results) bury the roots upright in any sand or soil in a box or in a bed. When doing this cut the roots off at the bottom to a uniform length of eight or nine inches. Set the roots close together but not touching, and cover to the crowns.

Various materials are used for blanching the heads as they grow but as simple a way as any is to lay another eight inches of clean sand right over the crowns. The heads will grow right up through this and should begin to show at the surface within three weeks. In the meantime give one or two liberal applications of water. If left undisturbed the roots will produce more cuttings.

Vegetable Cultures for Victory Gardeners (2)

Celery

Home grown celery is more deliciously flavored and is crisper than any you can buy. It is a crop that does well on muck soil, liking cool, moist conditions. For early crop the seed should be started indoors or in a hot-bed—but for the late crop for the fall and winter use, sow the seed outdoors when the soil is in workable condition.

Make the soil smooth—sow the seed thickly and barely cover it—tamping down the soil well above it and keep the seed bed constantly moist. When the plants are about three inches high transplant them to their permanent place. Formerly it was customary to set the plants in trenches which were later filled up. Now most of the celery is grown under flat culture and blanched later by drawing earth around the plants.

It is very important that celery plants grow steadily with no setbacks, to keep them from shooting to seed or the stalks from becoming pithy. At transplanting time soak the soil in the seed bed so that as much as possible of soil can be lifted with the roots. Some growers cut the leaves back about one-third at that time.

The distance apart to make the permanent rows depends upon the method of blanching you plan to use. One of the best plans is to set two rows very close together 10 or 12 inches apart and then leave four or five feet between the pairs of double rows.

Then when it is time to earth up the plants, plenty of soil will be accessible to cover the double rows. Set the plants six to eight inches apart in the rows. During the summer it is a good plan to cover the soil with a layer of coarse manure or straw to keep the soil cool and moist.

The time to blanch the stalks is when the weather has turned cool to stay. Blanching in warm, dry weather causes the stalks to turn rusty. When blanching cover the stalks up to the leaves.

When space is very limited, other methods of blanching aside from using earth alone may be adopted. For instance, boards may be placed on edge along each side of the row to shut the light away from the plants. Some gardeners set short sections of drain tile like a collar right over the plants. It is also possible to purchase special devices that set right over the plants.

These methods save space as they permit closer planting. Your judgment will tell you the best methods under your own conditions.

An ounce of seed produces about 3500 plants.

TO MAKE CELERY CRISP. When celery that has been kept a day or so loses its freshness stand it in water to which a little lemon juice has been added. You will find that the acid in the lemon restores the crispness without destroying the flavor of the celery.

Collards

Really a loose headed cabbage—Collard is in particular favor in the south for "greens." In some sections it is called "Greens"—"Cole" or "Colewort." The crop will grow wherever cabbage will and it is treated like late cabbage—though transplanting is not necessary if the plants are thinned to stand two feet apart.

It is said that the quality and flavor of the leaves is improved by frost. In the south the seed may be started either during the time from January to May or in the fall from August to October.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn gathered from your own garden and served on your table within a few hours after is so much sweeter than corn that is purchased there is no comparison. To have the very finest corn you must grow your own and serve a very few hours after gathering.

To enjoy corn all summer and into the fall, plant a succession of the early and late varieties. Under good conditions the early varieties like Early Golden Sunshine and Golden Bantam will produce nice ears in about two and one-half months (75 days). In past years it was customary to plant sweet corn in hills three and one-half to four feet apart each way. This allowed of cultivation both ways—but where space is limited we recommend planting in rows, making the rows three feet apart and dropping the seed every 10 to 12 inches in the row. The seed may be covered 1½ to 2 inches deep.

Sweet corn likes frequent cultivation and it will do well on fairly light loam soil. In fact any workable garden soil will grow sweet corn.

For best results, treat seed corn just before planting, with Semesan Jr., which is a Dry Disinfectant for Seed Corn. It helps to protect the seed against rotting in the soil, and to check certain forms of fungi (molds) on field, pop and sweet corn. Such treatments often improves germination, stands and frequently the yields. Easy to use and high in value in results.

One pound of seed will plant about 200 hills.

Celeriac

This vegetable has a flavor like celery and yet it forms roots like turnips, the roots being the edible part of the plant. It is used principally in soups and stews. As it takes quite a long time for the roots to develop good size, plant the seeds as early in the spring as the ground can be worked well. The seed is like celery seed, so make the soil fine and smooth.

Sow in rows 12 inches apart and thin the plants to six inches apart. Transplanting benefits later growth, so if you have time sow in a seed bed first and then move the plants.

The roots are in good condition to use when they are two inches in diameter. To keep for winter use store the roots in the cellar or in a pit outdoors like beets and carrots.

Cucumbers

Even a few hills of cucumbers will amply repay the grower for the space and effort they require. By all means grow some cucumbers for slicing and pickling.

Any ordinary garden soil will yield a fair crop. If you have a choice, plant cucumbers in a light, warm, sandy loam. It doesn't have to be rich, but mix one or two spadefuls of well rotted manure in the soil for each hill.

Where manure is unavailable, use a generous amount of balanced fertilizer (a cupful to each hill), worked into the soil several days before planting the seed. A mulch of straw or grass clippings will help hold the moisture and keep the roots cool. A constant supply of moisture is necessary for best results. Plenty of water during the growing season insures a good crop.

As cucumbers are a warm weather crop, do not plant the seed until the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. In our section the first crop may be planted outdoors in the latter part of May. You can gather pickles in 45 to 55 days after then and good slicers in about two months.

For extra early use cucumber seed may be started in the hot-bed before it is possible to plant outdoors. In that case plant the seed on sections of overturned sod or in paper pots—so the roots will not be disturbed.

Assuming that you will start the crop outdoors, make the hills about 4 x 6 feet apart and plant 10 or 12 seeds in each hill covering about three-fourths to an inch deep. When the plants are well up and past danger of being destroyed by beetles, pull out all but three plants in each hill. Cultivate and dust the plants frequently with some poison insecticide, lime dust or use garden spray.

To have each plant bear its best, gather the cucumbers just as soon as they are ready to use. Allowing them to grow oversize and ripen on the vine greatly weakens the plants and cuts down future yield. And instead of pulling the fruit off, cut the stems with a knife, scissors or the finger nail. The catalog suggests varieties which are best for pickling—while others are best for slicing.

As we stated above, the pickles will reach edible stage in less than two months, so it is possible to start cucumbers as late as July 15th or 20th and still be quite sure of getting a crop before fall frosts.

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills.

Endive

Endive is an excellent salad plant to take the place of lettuce in hot weather. It is grown very much like lettuce. You can have Endive coming in your garden at just the time the lettuce starts to go to seed. The plants are ready for use in 65 to 70 days.

The seed can be sown as soon as ground is in workable condition in the spring, in any good garden soil. Make the rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin the plants to 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Thinnings can be transplanted. For a fall crop plant seed in July and transplant in August. Deep Heart Fringed is an exceptional fine variety of Endive.

When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to bleach the heart of the plant. By tying fresh plants every few days a succession is kept up. Do not tie when the heads are wet. When the weather is hot and dry a head will blanch nicely in five days to a week.

It can be held until Christmas by lifting the plants in October and transplanting to cold frames where they can be protected from severe freezing weather.

One ounce will sow a 150-foot row.

Egg Plant

A dozen plants of this too little appreciated vegetable will give you a nice quantity of good big meaty "eggs" for your table. Fried egg plant is a delicacy fit for a king.

This vegetable likes it real warm and in the northern states must be started early as it needs the whole season to develop. In the vicinity of Cleveland the seeds are started indoors or in the hot-bed in March so they will be good sized plants in May.

Do not set the plants outdoors until there is no more danger of frost or cold nights. A fairly rich soil and a southern exposure is desirable. Set the plants two or three feet apart, cultivate and rake a little well rotted manure or fertilizer around each plant. Fruit does not set unless the plants are kept growing steadily. Sometimes pinching off the ends of the branches to leave only two or three blossoms on a branch helps the fruit to set. Ordinarily it requires four to four and one-half months for Egg Plants to reach the edible stage.

One ounce of seed will grow about 1,000 plants.

Kale

Kale is not only a useful plant but it is quite ornamental as well, and some gardeners plant a row of it as a border for their vegetable garden. It is a greens plant and is so hardy that the edible leaves may be cut from under the snow in the winter. They may be used in the fall also, but frost improves the flavor.

The seed may be sown in May or June and the plants allowed to grow all summer. Or planting may be delayed until July or even the first of August. In the latter case the space occupied for early crops may be used. If planted early the plants will be immense in the fall with great curly leaves. Make the rows two and one-half feet apart and thin out or transplant to stand 1½ feet apart.

In the south the seed is planted in the early fall for early spring greens—and the same method may be followed in the northern states by giving the plants some protection over the winter. It is better not to handle the plants when they are frozen, but if you do cut them, thaw out in cold water.

One ounce will produce about 2500 plants.

Kohl Rabi

Kohl Rabi is another vegetable that is out of the ordinary, yet it is very easy to grow. The flavor is like the turnip but is sweeter and milder. The edible part, unlike the turnip, is not underground but is a swelling of the stalk.

Sow the seed just as soon as the soil is in good condition in the spring in rows one and one-half feet apart. The seed is small like cabbage so cover only about a quarter inch. Thin the plants to stand three and one-half to four inches apart. The bulbs will grow to a diameter of four or five inches, but they are better to use when only two or three inches in diameter. Instead of letting them grow large make a second planting of seed to come on later. The bulbs will reach edible size in about two months.

One ounce of seed will plant a 200-foot row.

Lettuce

You all know how to grow lettuce—the most popular of all salad crops—so we will just give a few suggestions here that may help.

In the first place—lettuce will stand cool, even cold weather—so start at least a little seed very early. If you have a hot-bed or cold-frame you can get edible heads before it is possible to plant in the open garden. If you have no frame, plant some lettuce seed in a box of soil in a sunny window.

A little later pick out a sunny protected spot outdoors—up against the house or fence—and plant more lettuce seed there. There is no reason why you cannot have nice crisp lettuce for your table perhaps even before your neighbors have started their gardens.

Although lettuce will grow in any soil, if you want the most tender leaves and fine heads choose a rather cool location where the soil is quite moist and does not bake.

You may sow the seed in a raised bed which has been worked fine and broadcast it or sow in rows. In either case thin the plants so that they will have at least six inches of space to themselves. For best results with the heading varieties we recommend transplanting and setting the plants ten to twelve inches apart. When sowing, cover the seed not more than a quarter of an inch. Do not waste the little plants that are thinned out as they are very tender and you will enjoy them at the table.

For later planting some varieties are better adapted than others. The New York or Wonderful and California Cream Butter are two of the best summer varieties.

One ounce of seed will sow a 150-foot row.

Vegetable Cultures for Victory Gardeners (3)

Leek

Leek belongs to the Onion family, but instead of forming bulbs, the edible portion of the plant is the fleshy stalk. Leek makes a delicious salad—and is valued for flavoring soups and stews.

Sow the seed directly outdoors as soon as the soil can be worked—like onions—making the rows from 12 to 15 inches apart, covering one-quarter to one-half inch deep. Later thin the plants, allowing each four or five inches of space. The best leek is grown by banking the earth up around the plants to blanch the stalks white. In that case it is best to transplant the plants to rows two and one-half or three feet apart when they are at the proper stage for thinning, so that plenty of earth is available. Leek can be stored for winter use.

One ounce will sow a 100-foot row.

Muskmelons

Muskmelons delight in warm, rather rich soil, and unless your soil is already rich it will pay you to dig in each hill a shovelful of well rotted manure or a cupful of fertilizer. Muskmelon seed cannot be started outside until the soil and weather is warm—so for extra early crops plant some seed in the hot-bed or window box on inverted sods.

When it is warm enough to plant outside make the hills 3 x 4 feet apart or make them wherever you have a corner to spare in your garden. Put ten or a dozen seeds in each hill, covering about one inch, and when the plants are well up thin to three or four in each hill.

Melons left on the vines until they are dead ripe are immeasurably better than any you can buy in the stores. When ready the melons should be a little soft and they will part readily from the stem. On some varieties tiny cracks appear on the bud end—showing that the melon is just right to eat. The early varieties will be ripe in 70 to 75 days from planting.

One ounce of seed will plant about 60 hills.

Watermelons

Watermelons are grown very much like Muskmelons, but the hills require more space, 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet.

Of late years some very early varieties have been introduced fully equal to the late ones in quality. Even in the northern states it is now possible to grow your own watermelons. Early varieties, like Coles Early and Northern Sweet ripen in about 75 days.

After the soil and weather is warm drop a dozen seeds in each hill, covering one inch deep and later thinning out to the three strongest plants. Cultivate as long as possible before the vines cover the ground. The maturity of the melons may be hastened by pinching off the ends of the vines. This throws the strength of the plants into the fruits already set.

One ounce of seed will plant about 40 hills.

Mustard

Mustard will grow on most any kind of soil, but it likes fairly cool weather—so the seed should be started very early in the spring or in the late summer so that the plants will thrive during the cool fall weather. The leaves make very nice salads. Sow the seed in rows 12 inches apart, covering lightly about one-fourth inch. Thin the plants out as you wish to use them so that you will have mustard always in the best condition. Make succession plantings until hot weather—then again in the fall. The plants will live over winter with little protection. We know of some gardeners who grow enough to supply their needs in window boxes during the winter.

One ounce of seed will sow a 250-foot row.

Okra

Okra is used in the south more than in any other section but northern gardeners will find it easy to grow. The tender young pods are used in soups and stews—such as the famous Gumbo soup of our southern states. The flower of the plant is very pretty and some people consider it worth while to grow as a decorative plant.

Any soil that will give a crop of sweet corn will grow Okra satisfactorily.

After the soil is well warmed up make the rows three feet apart and allow each plant two feet in the row. Cover the seed one inch deep. The plant grows quite tall and branching and if cultivated frequently and the pods are kept picked, they will produce an almost unbelievable number. The pods are in best condition to eat when about one inch long, and do not allow them to get much larger than that on the plant.

One ounce will sow a 50-foot row.

Onions From Seed

Give onions just as rich soil as you possibly can and prepare it very well before sowing the seed. Some onion growers plow and fertilize their onion soil in the fall and get on it very early in the spring, working it down to fine condition. Onion seed will stand cool soil conditions so should be sown early.

Make your rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering the seed only about one-fourth inch. The plants should be thinned out to stand one inch or two apart. This depends on the richness of the soil. Rich soil will develop good bulbs when they are as close as one inch, but on poorer soil the plants should be two or two and one-half inches apart. Onions like frequent shallow cultivation and the rows clean from weeds. This is usually a hard job.

The roots are harvested when the tops die down in the fall and they will keep in storage best if the tops are not pulled off until used. The white varieties are mildest and sweetest in flavor, but they do not keep quite as well as the yellow and red varieties, which are drier and coarser grained.

If you want to get extra large bulbs, start the seed in February or early March in a hot-bed or window box. The rows can be close—three or four inches apart—dropping eight or ten seeds every inch. When the tops are six inches tall clip them back to four inches. Do this several times if necessary before it is time to transplant them outdoors. It will make them stocky. They will stand light frost, so transplant outdoors early.

One ounce of seed will sow a 200-foot row. Four or five pounds is sufficient for an acre.

GREEN ONIONS FROM SEED. The above all applies to growing onions for the dry bulbs. If you wish green onions, sow the seed very thick just as early as the soil can be worked and pull the plants as needed—or plant onion sets either in the fall or spring.

Parsnips

The soil for parsnips does not need to be exceptionally rich but it should be deeply worked and fairly loose.

This full development will require all season so best sow the seed quite early in May, though if you want parsnips to occupy the space occupied by an early crop, it is all right to wait until June 15th. Parsnip seed is weak and even fresh seed will not grow any too well—so plant it thick in fine soil, making the rows 18 inches apart and covering the seed only about one-fourth inch.

We think it is an excellent plan to sow a few seeds of early round radish right in the row with the parsnip seed—as the parsnip seed germinates slowly and the soil sometimes bakes over it so that the little seedlings cannot force their way through. The radish seed will come quickly breaking the soil and marking the rows so that cultivation can begin. You can even leave the radish plants in until the roots develop.

When the parsnips are well up, thin them to stand about six inches apart in the row.

The roots may be dug and used in the fall, but freezing really improves them and most gardeners leave them to dig in the winter or early in the spring. Dig them in the spring before growth starts again as that spoils them.

An ounce of seed will plant a 100-foot row.

Parsley

Parsley is the favored of all plants for garnishing. The seed is slow of germination like Parsnip and we recommend sowing it the same way. Soak the seed 24 hours in lukewarm water before planting. Start early in the spring, in April in our section, planting in rows 18 inches apart. The plants will need almost eight inches in the row to develop so thin out to that distance. You can cut the leaves off regularly and a new crop will come right along—the later developed leaves often being more curled than the first.

In the fall some of the plants can be lifted and transplanted into the hot-bed or in a window box for winter garnishing. In the south where winters are not severe, seed may be sown in the fall in the open ground and the plant will live over winter if protected with leaves, and will give an early spring crop.

One ounce will sow a 150-foot row.

HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED PARSLEY. These plants develop turnip-like roots that are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Start the seed like the leaf parsley and thin the plants to five or six inches in the rows. In the fall when the roots are full size dig them and store in a pit outdoors or in sand in the cellar.

One ounce will sow a 150-foot row.

Garden Peas

If you have always depended on peas purchased from someone else we insist that you really do not know how delicious they can be. Try some of your own served an hour or two after picking and you will readily taste the difference.

FOR A SUCCESSION Plant a row of peas every ten days or two weeks until June or plant several varieties at the same time. For instance, First-in-Market, Thomas Laxton and World's Record all planted at the same time will give you a continuous supply of tender pods.

During very hot, dry weather peas do not produce very well, but if you plant an early variety like Nott's Excelsior or New Giant Wonder August 15th, you can have peas in October. Remember the later plantings should go deeper and it may be necessary to soak the seed and even moisten the earth in the trench.

FALL PLANTING. Peas are quite hardy and the smoother seeded varieties will live over winter even in our northern states, if planted just before the ground freezes in the fall. The roots will develop, but the tops will not break the surface until spring when they will be off to a very early start. This is well worth trying.

One pound of seed will plant a 75-foot row.

Peanuts

While peanuts can be grown on a commercial scale only in the southern states on the sandy types of soil, any northern garden can raise a few successfully and the pleasure the children will derive from it is well worth the effort.

Choose light, sandy soil that warms up quickly in the spring and stays warm during the summer. Plant the seed peanuts after frost is over in rows two and one-half feet apart. Drop a couple of seeds every five or six inches in the row and cover them with two inches of soil. It is best to shell the peanuts before planting them as they start quicker.

The pods are formed from the blossoms and where the soil is very light the blossom stems will bury themselves—but it is well to draw up the soil around and practically cover the plants and gather the peanuts when the first frosts have killed the tops. The Extra Early Spanish peanut is small but it matures earlier and is surer to succeed than the large podded varieties.

Peppers

They are not hard to grow, though they do like lots of warm weather and a long season. The plants require little room and the catalog offers you both the real hot varieties and the mild sweet peppers for salads. Grow at least a few plants of each kind. They will succeed best in warm, sandy, but fairly rich soil.

Start the seed in a hot-bed or window box in the house in April so that the plants will be ready to go outdoors late in May or early in June. They will not stand frosts or cold soil and can go in garden in space formerly occupied by an early crop. Set the plants in rows three feet apart, allowing each plant two feet of row.

Keep the soil loose around the plants with a hoe or cultivator—and you might add a little fertilizer around the plants when they are about six inches high to promote rapid growth.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Pumpkins

If your family likes Pumpkin pies you will want some pumpkin vines in your garden. Small Sugar is the ideal variety for pies, though the larger growing kinds make good pies also. For stock feed, plant King of Mammoths. In most gardens there is a corner or two left after other things are planted that will accommodate pumpkins and you can plant them right among the hills of your sweet corn also.

They will mature quicker in light, sandy soil and the seed should not be started until the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. The Small Sugar variety will be big enough for pies in nine or ten weeks.

The seed is planted in hills 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet apart and like melons and cucumbers, the crop will be bigger if the soil in the hills is enriched with well rotted manure. Plant seven or eight seeds in a hill, one and one-half inches deep, and after the plants are well up, thin to four of the strongest ones.

Sprinkle powdered lime mixed with fine road dust on the plants to keep the beetles away.

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills.

Vegetable Cultures for Victory Gardeners (4)

Radishes

THE SPACE FOR RADISHES. Your garden space may be limited and if you do not care to set aside a special place for radishes, plant them in odd corners and even right with other crops. They are out of the way quickly, and if planted with slow-growing root crops, such as parsnips, beets or carrots, the space will never be missed.

Any soil will grow radishes, but if the roots are to be at their best, crisp and brittle, they must grow quickly.

A rich sandy loam is "quick soil" and this is the kind that radishes should have. Avoid the use of fertilizers containing a surplus of nitrogen such as manure, as this causes a rank growth of the top at the expense of the root. However, manure applied in the fall or summer before is very beneficial.

FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER. The short round and turnip-shaped radishes may be grown quickest. At that time there is plenty of moisture in the soil. The varieties like Scarlet Globe, Sparkler and French Breakfast reach edible stage in three and one-half to four weeks and they should be used soon. In order not to overdo the supply, sow a little radish seed every few days. Then you will have them right along in good condition. If you have a hot-bed you can have radishes very early for your table.

White Icicle and the Crimson Giant Globe are fine varieties for late spring and early summer. They grow with surprising rapidity and will reach down after soil moisture, of course, better than the round varieties. It has been our experience that they will stay in good condition in the ground after making their growth without becoming hot and pithy. Some people choose Icicle for summer planting.

RADISHES FOR SUMMER. The round varieties will not do at this time of year unless the season is exceptionally cool and moist—the long varieties such as Long Scarlet, are best for late planting. Long Scarlet will stand heat, it grows deep for moisture and it stays brittle and crisp for a considerable time. Under good conditions the roots should be edible in 40 days.

One ounce will plant a 100-foot row.

RADISHES FOR WINTER. Winter radishes should not be planted until August and then plant the Chinese varieties. These grow slowly and some have enormous roots. They will need much more space in the row than the early varieties—sow them accordingly. Pull the roots late in the fall and store them in sand in the cellar. Winter radishes allow you to extend the radish season through practically the entire year.

One ounce of the seed will plant a 150-foot row.

Rhubarb

It goes without saying that you like Rhubarb pie and sauce. A few Rhubarb roots well established will yield abundantly for years.

You may grow your own roots from the seed if you wish but you will save time and patience if you buy the roots already grown healthy and vigorous under expert care. Like asparagus, it will pay you to make the soil very rich for rhubarb, working in manure before setting, and every season after.

Set the plants in the spring or fall four or five feet apart each way—leaving the crown even with the surface of the soil and packing the earth well. Do not cut any stalks the first year but let the roots establish themselves.

Salsify

Salsify is called vegetable oyster because it adds the flavor of the oyster to soups. The roots may also be boiled or fried.

For late summer and fall use, plant the seed early in the spring, making the rows 15 or 18 inches apart and allowing each plant five or six inches in the row. The soil should be deeply worked, and the richer the better.

The roots are perfectly hardy and may be left in the ground all winter to be used as you want them. Use before growth starts in the spring however, as they deteriorate rapidly then. The seed for this late crop may be started in June, and if you do not wish to leave the roots in the ground, take them up for storage in the cellar or pit outdoors.

One ounce of seed will plant a 50-foot row.

Spinach

This most popular of all green crops is a very healthy food and is being grown more and more as the fact becomes better known. Spinach greens rightly prepared are delicious as well as healthful.

The ordinary varieties, like Bloomsdale, will not stand the hot, dry weather of mid-summer without shooting to seed. For early summer use plant seed of Bloomsdale as soon as you can get on the ground in the spring. Make the rows 12 or 15 inches apart and begin to thin the plants as soon as the leaves reach any size. In from 50 to 60 days you will have plenty to eat.

For later plantings use New Zealand Spinach which is an entirely different type, but just as good quality and one that will stand mid-summer weather. Then again in the fall plant more Bloomsdale and the plants will live over winter without protection in the south and with only the slightest protection of straw in the north.

One ounce will plant a 50-foot row.

Squash

Squashes are grown just like pumpkins—and they like the same kind of treatment.

The bush varieties like Yellow Bush Scallop need to be set only 3 x 4 feet apart, while the winter varieties that have long running vines need 6 x 10 or 12 feet.

You should grow squash for summer, fall and winter and the catalog will help you choose the right varieties. The early summer varieties are rather soft shelled and will not keep for long. They should be used while young and tender, before the shell is too hard to pierce with the finger nail. The standard winter variety, the Hubbard, has a very hard shell and under good conditions will keep practically all winter. Gather them when the shell has hardened and the tops are killed by frost.

Under another heading we tell how to keep squash in storage.

Of the small bush varieties one ounce will plant about 40 hills—of the large seeded varieties one ounce will plant only 10 to 25 hills.

Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard really belongs to the beet family but the tops are the edible portion of the plant instead of the roots—explaining the name "Spinach Beet."

When full grown the leaves spread out to a width of 10 to 24 inches so the seed should be planted in rows 2 foot apart. Cover the seed about 1 inch deep and thin the plants to stand a foot apart. Use the thinnings for greens. Chard likes quite rich, moist soil—then the leaves will be juicy and tender. The heavy stalks of the plants may be prepared like asparagus and the leaves as greens.

One ounce of seed will sow a 50-foot row.

Tomatoes

CHOICE OF VARIETIES. There are several classes of tomatoes so choose the ones that best suit your ideas. The dwarf or tree tomatoes (New Stone) form compact, upright plants that require little space and they may be set as close as 1½ x 2½ feet. If you have not much room grow a dwarf variety.

For slicing and salads in the summer have a few plants of a very early variety like Break O'Day. Under ordinary conditions Break O'Day will give you ripe fruit in about three months after the seed is started. In latitude of Cleveland we have them the latter part of June.

For the main crop there is a wide choice of varieties and the catalog will help you choose those you want. The yellow varieties make very rich preserves.

CULTURE. Tomatoes are tender to frost and cold and the seed should be started in a window box or hot-bed about two months before safe for outdoor transplanting. In our latitude seed started the latter part of March will make plants ready to set out the latter part of May or June 1st. Transplant them once before setting outdoors if possible as you will get stockier, better plants.

The soil for tomatoes can easily be too rich. Soil containing a surplus of nitrogen grows rank tops and cuts down the yield of fruit. Some of the best tomato crops are grown on light sandy soil. It is a good idea to plant tomatoes on soil that has been fertilized liberally the year before.

Set the plants of the vining varieties at least four feet apart each way. The dwarf varieties require less space, and the question of space depends also upon whether or not you support the vines. The advisability of this is really an open question. If you train the plants to a single stalk, keeping that stalk tied to a stake as it grows, your tomatoes will probably be finer specimens and there is less danger of rot. Some growers support the vines with barrel hoops nailed on stakes surrounding the plant. There are numerous ingenious ways of doing it. In a wet season the results will undoubtedly be better if the plants are supported so that the fruit is held off the ground.

Straw spread under the vines as the fruit begins to ripen will aid in giving you clean, well colored fruits. Whatever method of growing you adopt be sure to cultivate the plants frequently after you set them out. Keep a good dust mulch on the surface and pick the tomatoes just as soon as they ripen.

One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

Turnips

The turnip is a vegetable that certainly pays for itself. The amount of food obtained from a crop of turnips is very great.

Give them a fairly rich, loose, deeply worked soil. This will allow the roots to grow freely.

The main crop of turnips is usually started the middle or latter part of July. The roots grow rapidly in the cool, fall weather and are stored in a pit or in the cellar for winter. The seed for the main crop may be planted in rows or sown broadcast. It is customary to use the space some early crop has occupied. After the early crop is harvested work the soil and if it is very dry wait for a rain before sowing your turnip seed. If in rows make them 18 inches or less apart and thin the plants to stand five or six inches apart in the row.

It is possible to grow an early crop of turnips also by planting the seed just as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Plant in rows, covering the seed one-fourth to one-half inch deep. (Ready in 50 days.) The Extra Early Milan and the Golden Ball are excellent varieties for early spring planting.

One ounce will sow a 150-foot row.

"Cold Pack" Canning

One Good Method

Although there are several methods used for canning vegetables we believe that the Cold Pack Method offers the one best way. It is simple, easy for a beginner to learn, requires no complicated equipment.

THE HOME MADE OUTFIT. All that is necessary is a vessel to hold the jars or cans, such as a wash boiler or large pail. This vessel should have a tight fitting cover and be deep enough so that water will cover the top of the jars at least one inch. Make a false bottom of wood, or a wire rack to allow of free circulation of water under the jars. The wood bottom may be made of perforated boards or of lath or similar strips of wood nailed to cross pieces. A strip of wood around the edge of the rack will prevent the jars slipping off when lifting the tray out of the cooker. If furnished with handles made of heavy wire the tray may be lifted out of the cooker entirely.

CONTAINERS. All types of jars that seal perfectly may be used. New rubbers should be purchased each year, but the glass jars may be used indefinitely. Be sure that no jar is defective. The jars should be heated before the cold product and boiling water is put in them.

THE VEGETABLES. In the first place, select only good, sound specimens, and if possible can them a few hours after picking.

Steps in Cold Packing

After the vegetables are selected, washed and cut as you want them, they are blanched, cold dipped, packed and sterilized as described below and in that order.

BLANCHING. This term means simply plunging the vegetables into boiling water, or exposing them to steam for a short time. The time for blanching varies for different vegetables, and this information is given in the accompanying table. All you need is a pail of boiling water ready on the stove. Place the vegetables in a cloth, or some porous container, (a wire basket is fine) dip them in the boiling water for the required time. This blanching process removes excess acids, improves the flavor, and causes some shrinkage. As soon as blanching is finished, plunge them into cold water. This is called the Cold Dip.

THE COLD DIP. Do not allow them to stand in cold water, but simply plunge in and remove several times. This hardens the pulp and helps the vegetables to retain color.

PACKING. After the Cold Dip, pour the vegetables into the containers, leaving a quarter or half inch of space at the top, and with all vegetables add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart container, and then fill with boiling water. Fit on the rubber and put the lid in place, but loosely only.

STERILIZING. This is done either in a special steam pressure boiler, or in the home equipped boiler outfit described above. The length of time for sterilizing each vegetable is given in the attached table. The time should be counted from the time that the water begins to boil. Enough water should be in the boiler to come at least one inch above the top of the containers. Do not let it drop below.

When the time is up, lift the containers out of the boiler and fasten the covers on tightly at once. Turn them upside down to test for leakage and leave in this position until they are cool. Do not set in a cool draft at this time, as this may break the glass.

TABLE. This gives the time required, when the Home Made Hot Water Outfit is used.

	Minutes to Blanch	Minutes to Sterilize
Asparagus.....	10 to 15	120
Beets.....	5	90
Brussels Sprouts.....	15 to 20	120
Beans, String.....	5	120
Beans, Lima.....	5	120
Cabbage.....	15	120
Cauliflower.....	15	120
Carrot.....	5	90
Corn (on cob or off).....	10	180
Greens (in steam).....	15	120
Okra.....	5	120
Parsnips.....	8	120
Peas.....	8	120
Pumpkin.....	3	120
Peppers (sweet or hot).....	8	120
Pimentos.....	Roast	35
Salsify.....	5	90
Squash.....	5	120
Tomatoes..... (To loosen skins)		20-25
Turnips.....	5 to 8	90

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X			
Y			
Z			

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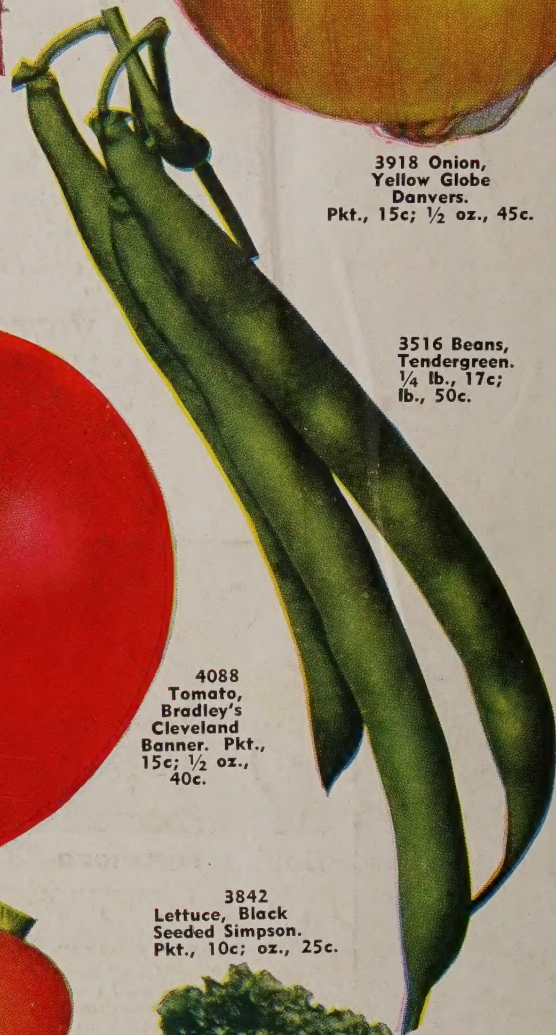
3576 Beet,
Detroit
Dark Red.
Pkt., 10c;
oz., 35c.



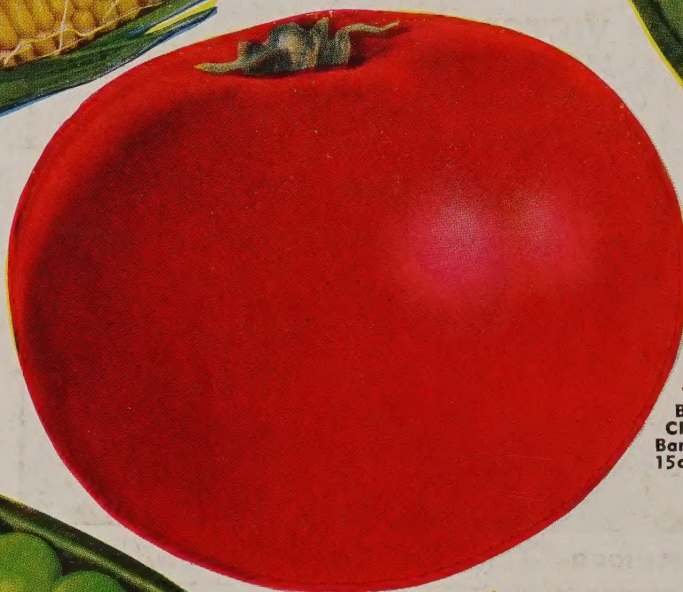
3918 Onion,
Yellow Globe
Danvers.
Pkt., 15c; 1/2 oz., 45c.



3714 Sweet
Corn, Templin-
Bradley's Hybrid
Golden Bantam. 1/4
lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



3516 Beans,
Tendergreen.
1/4 lb., 17c;
lb., 50c.



4088
Tomato,
Bradley's
Cleveland
Banner. Pkt.,
15c; 1/2 oz.,
40c.



3958 Peas,
Sweetender.
1/4 lb., 17c;
lb., 50c.



3872
Muskmelon,
Sugar or Honey
Rock. Pkt., 10c;
oz., 25c.



3668
Carrot, Or-
ange Coreless.
Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz.,
35c.



3842
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